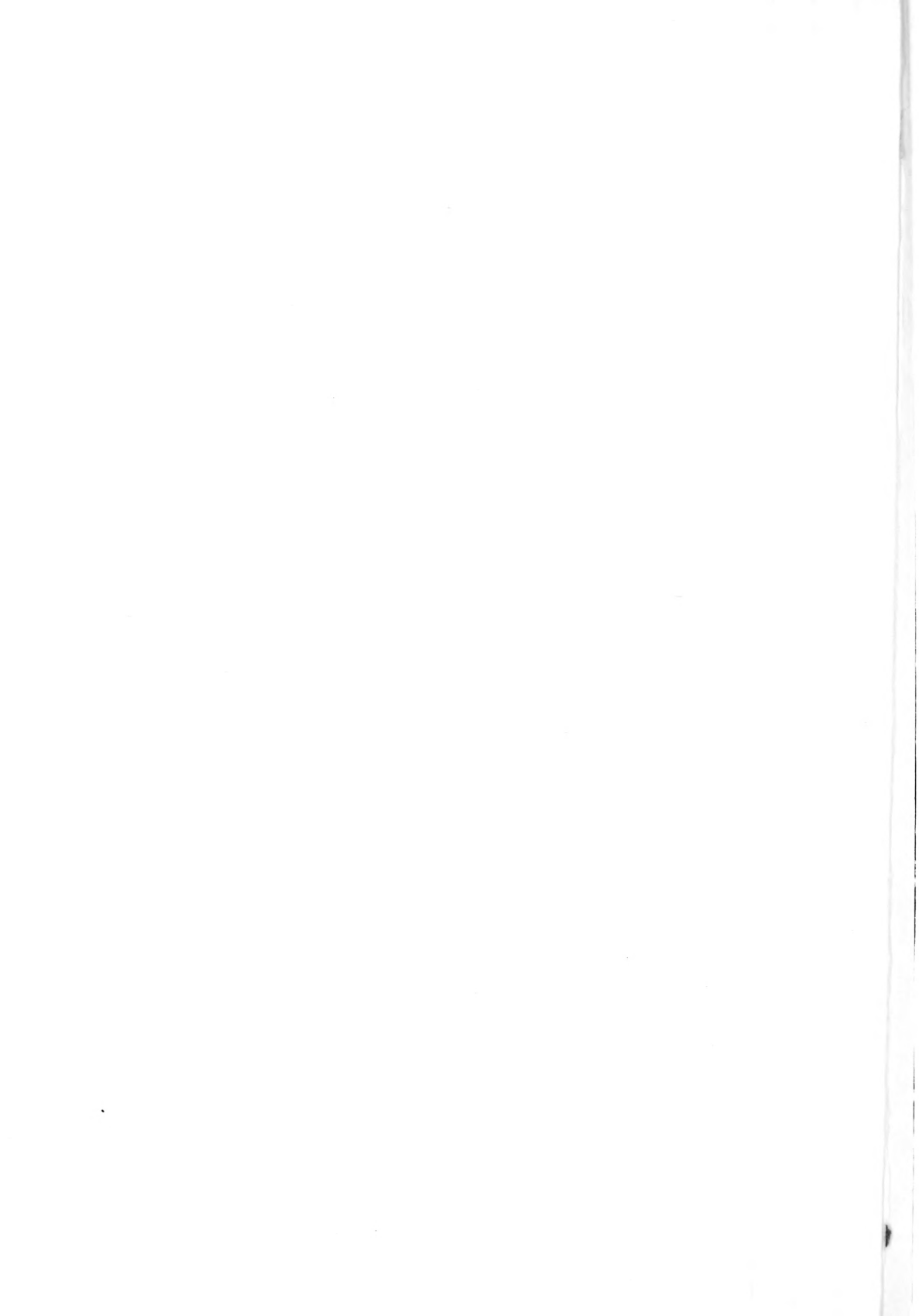
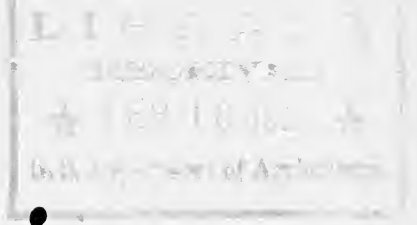


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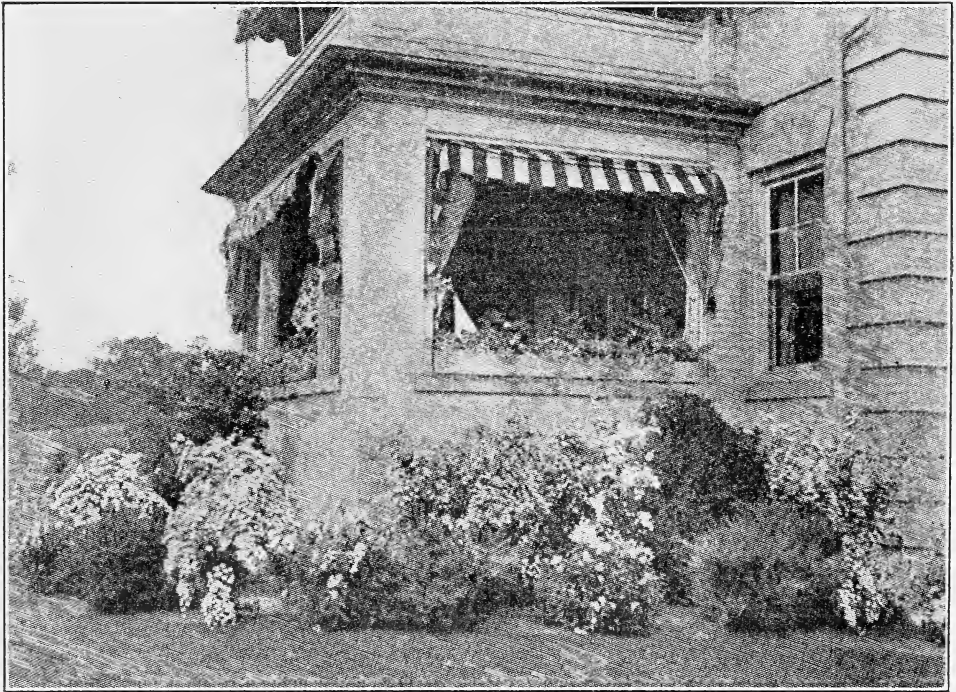
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The Hutchinson Nurseries



Kearney, Nebraska

Spring 1922

To Our Friends and Customers:

Another year has passed and we take pleasure in presenting you our 1922 Spring catalogue. I wish to thank you for your business for the past year and especially for the kind words you have spoken in our favor to your friends.

I assure you that we are going to do our very best to merit your continued confidence. We know that many of our customers are not familiar with varieties but must trust us completely for sending them what they purchase. I assure you this confidence will not knowingly be abused. We still believe in the Golden Rule.

You will see that our prices are very reasonable this year. We have cut them regardless of production costs in order to be in line with the generally lower prices prevailing. However, we do not covet the reputation of being a "cheap" house but are endeavoring to build up a reputation for a dependable place to secure whatever you may need in the nursery line.

The loose black loam soil of the Platte Valley produces a fibrous root that is easily transplanted. Stock grown in our rugged climate is much hardier than the soft wooded kind grown in the east and south. A trial will convince you.

I wish to call your especial attention to our combination offers on our order blank this year. I believe they are the greatest bargains being offered this year. They will please you. They save us time in packing and this saving is passed on to you.

We shall greatly appreciate getting your orders early as our whole year's business must be packed in from eight to ten weeks during the time that our own spring planting must be looked after. Early orders can always be filled complete with the best we have. Every nursery runs short on many things as the season advances. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by sending your order to us thirty to sixty days before you wish to plant. We shall be glad to reserve the stock for you and ship any date you wish. Of course if it is inconvenient for you to do this, send your order anytime during the spring and it shall have careful attention. Our shipping season usually lasts until June 1.

You will notice that we are allowing a 5 per cent discount on all orders received before March 1st and 3 per cent on all that are received before March 15th where cash in full accompanies the order.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

P. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

LOCATION

Go North on Central Avenue Seven Blocks From Post Office and Turn Two Blocks East.
Telephone No. 34.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

TRUE TO NAME—We do everything possible to have our stock true to label, and we will on proper proof replace all stock that does not prove true, free of charge or refund the amount paid for said stock. We cannot assume any additional liability as this should prove that we are doing our utmost to be fair.

PRICES—PREPAYMENT PLAN—The prices herein are for absolutely first class stock in all the grades listed. Where a remittance in full accompanies your order, and your order amounts to \$15.00 or over, we will prepay the freight to any railway station in the U. S. Foreign shipments amounting to this amount are prepaid to the United States border. Strawberry plants and many other small items are sent by prepaid mail or express even if the order is less than \$15.00. We use express or mail in forwarding most of our stock but we reserve the right to send heavy, bulky orders by freight. In case the customer wishes these kind of orders forwarded by express, we will allow him the amount of the freight charges toward paying the express. We do not prepay on C. O. D. shipments. See our very liberal club order plan in connection with prepaying shipments.

All packing is very carefully done by latest approved methods and we guarantee the stock to reach you in good condition. We do not solicit the business of the careless planter or of the one that wishes to obtain stock cheap regardless of quality. It costs more to grow stock here in the west than it does along a river bottom in the east, but being adapted to western conditions the stock is much better suited for western planters.

REMITTANCES—Send money any way that is the most convenient for you. No order accepted for less than one dollar. Your personal check is good.

DISCOUNTS—All orders received at our office before March 1st, accompanied by a remittance in full, you may discount 5 per cent. All orders received before March 15th, 3 per cent. This is to encourage early ordering. We will hold your order and ship any date you desire. Prices are strictly net after the above dates.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING—We make a specialty of this branch of the Nursery business. We shall be glad to arrange a personal visit to your home, suggest the needs of your lawn and make a scaled drawing properly locating everything in the nursery line as well as walks and drives, etc., if not yet completed. We have had many years experience in this line of work, having made complete plans for many of the best home grounds in the state. Let us show you photographs of our work and have you read what our customers say about us. Our prices are reasonable and our ornamentals are especially grown for this

work, being extra large and bushy and having a fine fibrous root. They make an immediate showing when planted and they keep right on growing. State your wants along this line before the first of March, as after that date our rush season is on and we cannot leave the office for out-of-town business.

CLUB ORDERS—Where a number of neighbors order together, we will tie each order singly, attaching the owner's name, then pack all together and forward to the one sending in the club. This will be treated as a single order and will be prepaid if the total amount of the orders reach a payment value as outlined under our prepayment plan. We shall be glad to include 10 per cent extra on the total amount of the orders you take as a reward for sending in the club. You may choose anything you wish in the catalogue for your trouble.

CLAIMS—We guarantee our stock to be true to label, to be first-class in the grades you order, to be full count and to arrive in first-class growing condition. If you find we have made any mistakes, we request an immediate report to us, when a prompt and satisfactory adjustment will be made. Our responsibility ends here on all stock we send out, except under certain conditions, we will guarantee plantings made by us in our Landscape Gardening work for a certain period, on an insurance basis. Charges will be made on this according to value of material and amount of risk involved. We cannot guarantee our stock after it leaves our care and is delivered in good shape to customers, for we have no control of the treatment it will receive at your hands and we cannot be responsible for unfavorable weather conditions. You will have an excellent stand if you will give your stock good care and follow our "Instructions to Planters" as given in this catalogue. We are always glad to help you if you will write us.

PERSONAL INSPECTION—We invite you to come and see our stock at any time, except Sunday, and make your selections.

RATES—One to four trees take the each rate, five trees of the same species, size and price take the 10 rate, 50 at the hundred rate, 500 at the thousand rate unless otherwise specified. Six take the dozen rate where stock is priced by the dozen. You can buy fifty, 5 to 6 feet Cherries or Apples in as many varieties as you wish at the hundred rate, etc. Another example, you may buy five 4 to 5 ft. plum trees, all different varieties at the 10 rate.

PACKING—This is all done under cover in the most thorough manner and no matter if transportation is slow, your stock will arrive in good condition.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—They are good. We are on the main line of the Union Pacific, the Burlington also comes into Kearney and we can send both freight and express shipments every day up the "high line" that runs out of Kearney to Stapleton. Express service is much better since all the various companies are under one management.

STOCK FREE FROM DISEASE AND INSECTS—Our stock is inspected by the State Entomologist every year and is healthy and vigorous. A Certificate of Inspection accompanies each shipment.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION NO. 40.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that on the 9th day of August, 1921, the growing stock and premises of the HUTCHINSON NURSERY, P. H. Hutchinson, Proprietor, of Kearney, Nebraska, was inspected, and no San Jose Scale was found nor any indication that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity. The stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from other dangerous insect pests and fungous diseases.

This certificate is good until July 1, 1922.

MYRON H. SWENK, State Entomologist,

By E. E. Wehr, Deputy.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—We have been engaged in the Nursery business here in Kearney for more than ten years, having built our business from the ground up. We know it pays, aside from principle, to be conscientious and honest in every deal. We refer you to any business house in Kearney as to our local standing and we probably have customers in your vicinity to whom we would be glad to refer you if you request. Any of our Kearney banks, namely the City National, Central National, Farmers State or American State Bank will be glad to give you our local rating.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANTERS.

WHEN TREES ARE RECEIVED—Unpack carefully out of the wind and sun. The sap many times becomes thick in handling and in transit in trees, shrubs, and roses, and it is an excellent plan to place them in a tank for 24 hours where they can be completely covered with water. This will thin the sap and make it easier for the buds to swell and start growth after they are planted. Another good plan, a favorite with us, if trees have been delayed in transit, is to completely bury the whole tree, top and all, in a warm sunny place about four to six inches deep and make the ground thoroughly wet. Let them stay in this condition for a week or ten days and they will then be in fine planting condition. We especially recommend the above treatment if the trees have become a little dry in transit and the weather is unfavorable to plant when the trees arrive.

PREPARATION OF SOIL—An orchard does the best in cultivated land. Most trees can be successfully grown in sod if holes are made extra roomy and they can have plenty of water. Soil should be constantly stirred around all trees for best results and not too much water should be used in the early summer or it will keep the ground so cold that it will be difficult for the trees to start. Too much water not only hinders starting, but may cause the roots to rot.

PRUNING—Head back the tree in order to make fewer buds to start and to obtain the shape you desire. The center limb should not be cut back as much as the other limbs as it forms the head of the tree in the future. All bruised or broken roots should be cut off with a slanting cut from the root. If the last bud that you leave on a limb is an outside bud, your branch will grow outward and so on, so prune to get a pretty tree. The branches that are left on the tree should be well distributed along the trunk and no two or three left close together on the same or opposite side of the trunk for it will make a fork that the wind is liable to break. Fruit trees should be headed very low in the west for best results, having the trunk completely shaded by the low branches. Never remove large limbs from cherry trees.

PLANTING—The holes should be large and roomy so that roots may be spread out in natural condition without cramping. The holes should be larger in circumference at bottom than at top. Fill hole from a third to a half with top soil, making a mound of earth in the center of the hole, upon which set the tree or shrub, spreading out the roots in the natural growing condition. Plant just a little deeper than the stock grew in the nursery row. Poplars are an exception as it is best to set them from four to ten inches deeper, as they make a much better root by doing so. If the soil is quite moist and water is not handy, use a tamping stick and firm the soil well upon the roots, especially at the crown, that is right under the main vertical root, at the point where the side roots branch out. In town or country where there is an abundance of water, it is unnecessary to tamp the soil. After placing tree or shrub in hole, fill about four-fifths full of loose earth, then fill the hole with water, after water settles place in rest of earth. The water used in this way will set the tree very firm without tamping or firming the earth. If the trees are large, or are planted in a windy position, they should be staked. This is best accomplished by use of wire run from the trunk to three or four stakes. Where the wires are fastened to the trunk of the tree, burlap should be used, with some sticks over this in order not to injure the bark of the tree. You will be surprised how much better medium large, and large shade trees do when treated in this manner the first year while they are starting. There should be three or four inches of loose soil that has not been wet or tamped left on the top around each tree. Is is best, especially where you cannot water handy, to leave the soil so it will drain toward the tree.

FERTILIZER—Well rotted sheep or cattle manure that is free from cut worms and grubs is the best. Always use on top unless the ground is very heavy and you have plenty of water, in which case it can be well mixed with the soil and placed around the roots of the tree as well as on the top.

CULTIVATION—YOU MUST CULTIVATE if you are going to make a success of growing nursery stock of any kind. The more often you cultivate, the better success you will have. Do it with a cultivator, harrow, hoe, or any special garden tool that will stir up the ground and form a dirt mulch. We cultivate every week during the growing season, and if you wish your stock to grow better than ours, cultivate it more than we do.

WATERING—Too much is as bad as too little. In spring and early summer, trees should receive a good watering about every 10 days or two weeks if it does not rain, and later in the summer when hot weather comes, they should be watered for maximum growing results about once a week in case it does not rain. Always cultivate soil in day or so after watering to keep from baking. We are well aware that with a reasonable amount of moisture in the soil in the spring and with plenty of cultivation, that many trees will live without injury from 30 to 60 days without watering, but for quickest results you will generally get a better stand and a better growth by using some water the first year. However, if the soil becomes soggy or sour, stop watering until it becomes warm and mellow again. It is impossible to give an exact rule on watering because of variations in temperature from year to year, difference in soil, and the fact that some kinds of stock require more moisture than other varieties. Experience will soon teach you. Cherry trees will split and lose their sap if forced with too much moisture. Do not water too much late in the fall as the trees should be allowed to harden up for winter. After they have finished growing in the late fall and just before it freezes up for winter, give them a good soaking if you have the water and it is a dry fall.

SPRAYING—For worms and insects use Arsenate of Lead. It will not burn the foliage and is not readily washed off as is Paris Green. Directions are printed on every can. If Paris Green is used, it should be made into a paste first by adding just a little water and after this dilute with water to proper strength. A lump of lime added to Paris Green helps to keep it from injuring tender foliage. The two best fungicides, (used for scale, rust etc.), are Bordeaux mixture and Lime-Sulphur. We shall be glad to give you any special instructions on spraying if you write us.

Fruit Department

APPLES.

THE KING OF ALL FRUITS—Can be had nearly all the year. Give the children plenty of apples; they reduce doctor bills. Apples will grow in almost any locality in Nebraska and the varieties we offer are standard for home and orchard planting throughout the U. S. The list we have are hardy and you can depend on them for results.

Prices of All Varieties of Apples and Crabs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet, 1 year tops.....	\$.35	\$3.20	\$30.00
4 to 5 feet, mostly 2 or 3 year, well branched.....	.50	4.80	45.00
5 to 6 feet, our best, 2 and 3 year, well branched.....	.75	7.00	65.00

SUMMER APPLES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A very early summer apple, beautiful light yellow in color and one of our favorite summer apples. Fine flavored, hardy, and vigorous. Of Russian origin.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A general favorite among our customers. Very hardy and a good strong grower. A fine cooking apple, and is unexcelled for pies but pretty sour for an eating apple.

EARLY HARVEST—An old time favorite. Medium size fruit, greenish yellow, tender and juicy. First to ripen in July.

FALL APPLES

MAIDEN BLUSH—A large yellow apple ripening in September. Beautiful red blush if left on the tree until ripe. Fine quality and hardy.

WEALTHY—An apple that yields wonderfully. Good quality, very hardy, and bears young. You will make no mistake in planting plenty of Wealthy.

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS—The most popular winter apple on the market today and sells much higher than its nearest competitor. The flavor is unsurpassed, mildly sweet,

with just enough acid to made the flavor truly delicious. The apple is very large, shining dark red, blending to a golden yellow at the blossom end and is the most beautiful apple that we know of. We were one of the first to introduce this apple among the fruit-growers in this vicinity. We find it very hardy and we have a fine lot of trees to offer this year in this splendid variety.

JONATHAN—A standard old variety and a great favorite. Extra good to eat or to use for canning. A little shy on bearing with us here and not as strong a grower as many others.

BEN DAVIS—Has made the orchardist more money than any other variety. You are almost sure of apples if you have some Ben Davis. The quality is not of the best, but a Ben Davis that is nice and ripe is pretty good after all. The children like them. They sell well and are long keepers and are delicious baked.



Delicious

BLACK BEN DAVIS—An improvement in quality over Ben Davis. Tree is a strong grower and bears young. One of the best all around apples that we list. Color, dark red. They keep all winter.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Tree is a weak grower with us, but hardy. Fruit is a rich golden yellow and are of finest quality.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Claimed to be an improvement over the old Winesap. The quality is good and the tree is a remarkably strong, healthy grower. The fruit is very large, pretty red, juicy, and keeps well.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—In a class with the Ben Davis. They do produce the apples but not of the best quality. Plant some if you want plenty of nice apples for the children. Large, oblong, bright red. Good keepers.

WINESAP—Beautiful bright red apples of medium size and good quality. Tree is a good strong grower and very hardy. One of the greatest bearers of all the apples and they should generally be thinned. A long keeper.

NORTH WESTERN GREENING—Tree very hardy and the strongest grower of all our apple trees in the nursery row. Fruit large and greenish yellow. Quality good. Plant plenty of North Western Greening.

CRAB APPLES.

Prices Same as Other Apples.

HYSLOP—Large, beautiful bright red. Excellent for preserves and jelly. One of the best. Bears very young and abundantly. Hardy with us but should not be planted much north of here.

FLORENCE—Of Minnesota origin. Hardy anywhere. A pretty red crab of good size and excellent quality. Inclined to over-bear and fruit should generally be thinned. We recommend this crab very highly.

WHITNEY—The Whitney Crab is really a small early fall apple with no crab taste whatever. It is excellent to eat and we have never found it to be excelled for cider. Bears very young and abundantly. A strong upright grower and very hardy. Should be in every orchard. Flesh yellow crisp and juicy. One of our favorites.

CHERRIES.

They are one of our leading fruits in Nebraska. Cherries like well drained soil. If you plant a few mulberries near your cherry trees, the birds will eat the mulberries instead of the cherries. If you have some difficulty in starting the larger sizes of cherry trees, try the 3 to 4 foot size. They transplant very easily. A large size cherry is a little harder to start than a large apple or other fruit trees, because its Mahaleb root is not so fibrous as other stocks. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.

Prices of Cherries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet, 2 year, well branched.....	\$.85	\$8.00	\$75.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 year, well branched.....	1.20	11.00	105.00
5 to 6 feet, our best, 2 and 3 year, well branched.....	1.30	12.50	

EARLY RICHMOND—The best known and most widely planted of all the cherries in the west. Good for cooking and canning. Tree large and spreading and very hardy. One of the best. They ripen first part of June.

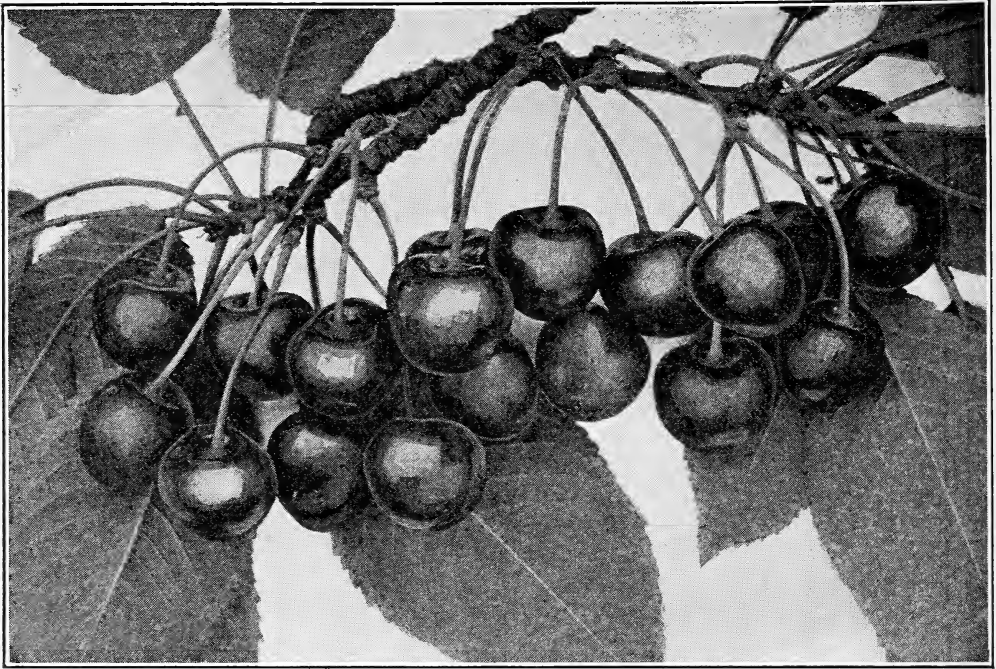
LARGE MONTMORENCY—The very best of the medium early cherries. Ripens about ten days after Early Richmond and is larger, better flavored, and more meaty than Richmond. The best cherry for canning as it remains more whole. It does not bear quite as soon as the Richmond but is just as sure a crop.

OSTHEIM—Will bear more cherries than any other variety that we know. Ripens very late, about July 15 to August 1. Cherries are nearly black when fully ripe and are especially nice for pies, preserves and canning without pits in good rich syrup. They are the most dependable every year bearers that we have in our orchard, as they bloom so late that the frost seldom injures them. A small growing tree.

WRAGG—Another late blooming cherry. Tree is of slender spreading habit. Fruit medium large and very dark red. A splendid all around late cherry and very nice to plant where space is limited as it does not become so large as most varieties.

COMPASS CHERRIES.

A cross with the Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum originated at Springfield, Minn. Fruit about the size of a small plum. Thin skinned and mild. It tastes much like a plum when fresh from the tree but when cooked it has quite a cherry flavor. It is a marvel for



Large Montmorency Cherries

early bearing and large crops. The bloom is as hardy as the cherry and is almost a sure bearer every year. Produces a fine crop the next year after planting. We believe that you will like the Compass. It is budded on a wild plum root and is hardy anywhere. As the blossom is not perfect it should be planted with some good native plums, as the Wyant, to properly fertilize the blossoms. Not very long lived in this section of the state. Price same as Cherries.

PLUMS.

Plums are a splendid fruit and are hard to excel for canning, jellies and butter. The varieties that we list are also fine to eat fresh from the tree. Plums thrive in all our western states and many of the native varieties do well in southern Canada. They should be planted from twelve to fifteen feet apart and given good cultivation which will insure very large crops of fine fruit. Our plums are budded on the native wild stock and will not winter-kill as will those sent out by many nurseries budded on the peach. Plums should usually be headed back from a third to a half of the last season's growth, each spring, which will make the fruit larger and keep the tree from over bearing. Over bearing shortens the life of a tree.

Prices of Plums.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet, 2 year, well branched.....	\$.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 year, well branched.....	.90	8.50	80.00
5 to 6 feet, our best, 2 and 3 year, well branched.....	1.00	9.50	90.00

NATIVE VARIETIES

WYANT—Probably the leading native sort. Large and fine flavored, color reddish purple. Will bear full the next year after planting. Free stone and one of the very best. Ripens September first. Our favorite.

SURPRISE—A newer variety of native plum. Considered by many to be the best of the native sorts. The fruit is very large, dark red, flavor the best. It is a strong grower and very prolific.

WOLF—An old favorite. Large, red, very fine flavored plums. Splendid to eat from tree. Should not be allowed to over-bear.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

LOMBARD—The most popular and undoubtedly the best of this family of plums. The fruit is red and juicy, fine for canning or eating fresh from the tree. The tree is a very strong grower and hardy. Especially adapted to light soils.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

ABUNDANCE—Medium size, bright cherry red. Excellent quality. Tree a strong pretty grower and fruit stands shipping well. Hardy in Nebraska. Ripens in August.

BURBANK—Medium to large, orange yellow, dotted and marbled with red. Very fine flavored yellow flesh. Good for home and market. Grows much larger if properly thinned. The hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

PEARS.

Pears are a general favorite. Nothing will please the palate better than a nice juicy rich, ripe pear. You may have them in your own garden if you plant the hardy varieties listed by us. Dig deep holes as the pear root goes straight down. As with all fruit, give them plenty of good clean cultivation. Because of being grafted on the Quince root, which is a little tender, dwarf pears should be heavily mulched each fall with straw or leaves in this latitude.

Prices of Pears.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet, 2 year, well branched.....	\$.75	\$7.00	\$65.00
Dwarf Pears, 2 years, well branched, 3 to 4 feet, same price.			

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large pretty pear of splendid flavor. Pale yellow covered with russet. This is one of the most successful pears for western planters. Bears young and abundantly. Very hardy.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—One of the finest of the early pears. Quality is similar to Bartlett and it is a much more hardy tree. Fruit is large yellow, mellow and sweet. You will like this pear.

KIEFFER—One of the very best pears for Nebraska. Fruit large, rich color, and good quality. Exceedingly strong grower and hardy. Seldom blights. Should be picked when mature and wrapped and ripened indoors. October and November.

SECKEL—The prince of pears for quality. Sometimes called the sugar pear. Fruit small, rich yellow brown. Tree a slow grower but hardy.

DWARF DUCHESS—The Duchess seems to be the best pear to grow as a dwarf. Many fruit growers are very successful with dwarf Duchess and have reported very fine results to us. Fine for quick bearing and to use where space is limited.

PEACHES.

They are not very hardy in this section of Nebraska. We are not troubled much with the more hardy varieties freezing out but it becomes so cold in most of our winters that the fruit buds are killed. This can be overcome by cutting the roots on one side of the tree and pinning the tree to the ground where it can be protected with straw, leaves, corn stalks or similar material. By bending the tree the same way each year, this can be repeated every fall for eight to ten years. In this manner we may have our own peaches fresh from the tree and northern grown peaches are so much better flavored than the southern ones that are shipped in. Cover the roots with plenty of earth that are treated in this manner and then cover well with the mulch. If you have field mice or rabbits it is a good plan to use some poison to keep them from barking the limbs. Stake the tree when placed back in position in the spring. It only requires a small peach tree to yield a bushel of fruit.

Prices of Peaches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet, the best size to plant.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

ELBERTA—The best known peach on the market. Freestone, Large yellow fleshed, juicy and sweet.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—A splendid early, yellow fleshed peach, of excellent quality.

J. H. HALE—Larger than Elberta and without any fuzz on the skin. Commands the highest price of any on the market. A new peach of great worth. Flesh dark yellow and perfect free stone. Considered one of the best bearers known.

MULBERRIES.

The black Russian variety is the best. Mulberries should be much more generally planted. They are hardy, withstand hot, dry climates, and make a rapid growth. Splendid to plant for windbreaks for stock and for shelter belts around the orchard. They produce a post that will last as well as red cedar in the ground. The birds will eat them in place of your cherries, if planted near the cherry tree. Plant some for shade for your chickens.

The chickens like the fruit and they are healthy for them. They also make quite a nice ornamental hedge if planted 8 to 10 inches apart and well cut back for the first year or two.

Prices of Mulberries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches, seedlings.....			\$2.00
18 to 24 inches, seedlings.....			2.50
2 to 3 feet, seedlings.....	\$.05	\$.45	4.00
4 to 5 feet, branched.....	.55	5.00	45.00
5 to 6 feet, well branched.....	.60	5.50	50.00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant in good rich soil. Give plenty of cultivation and manure each year. Plant four feet in the row, the rows being four to six feet apart. Cut out all dead wood each year, and after they have been bearing two or three years, begin to cut out the oldest wood each spring. By proper pruning, you will keep bushes producing large crops of fine big berries. In extreme long dry spells, they should be watered.

CHAMPION—One of the very best American Gooseberries. Fruit of good size, round, smooth, greenish-white with thin transparent skin. Very vigorous grower and extra heavy yielder. Not subject to mildew. Two year plants 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

HOUGHTON—A little smaller than Downing but just as fine flavored and fully as productive. Medium size, pale red fruit. Always reliable and one of the best old sorts. Two year plants 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CURRENTS.

Easily grown on most all soils. Plant three feet apart in the rows and the rows should be five or six feet apart. Bears the best on the younger wood. All wood that becomes old and unproductive should be cut out each spring. Does the best in cool moist soil but will yield large crops on most any good land. Currant pies and jellies are hard to beat.

PAYS—One of the very best red currants. Fruit large. They come into bearing early and have long stems that make them easily picked. Hardy. 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

CHERRY—Another large red currant of good quality. Very hardy strong grower. 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$22.00 per hundred.

BLACKBERRIES.

The cultivation and general instructions given on Raspberries apply also to Blackberries. They are exceedingly productive and a comparative small patch will furnish an ample supply for the whole family.

SNYDER—The leader in blackberries. Hardy, strong grower, productive and fine flavored. Medium size. Over-production is its greatest fault, therefore its fruit should generally be thinned. Price 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

DEWBERRIES.

This is the trailing or vine form of Blackberry. Should be planted in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. They do best with good cultivation. They are not so particular about the kind of soil but should be mulched with coarse litter in the late fall in this climate. They will come up through this in the spring and the berries will be kept clean as they ripen. They excel the blackberry in quality and size of fruit. As with the blackberry, we are only listing one variety because of its superior merits and general favor.

LUCHRETIA—Very large berries, sometimes two inches long. Quality the best and a heavy bearer. Strong plants 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

RASPBERRIES.

Splendid fruit that should be more generally planted. This fruit spoils easily in transit and we do not receive many crates of good fresh fruit on market if we cannot obtain it of some local grower. For this reason, we should raise this delicious fruit ourselves. Plant in rows five feet apart, three feet in the row. Pinch off the new growth when it obtains a

“Shrubby will cover that bare looking foundation and make your home attractive.”



St. Regis, One of the Best.

Height of about three feet which will cause the plant to send out laterals which will have the fruit buds for the coming year. Do not pinch these laterals, but the following spring they should be cut back to fifteen to twenty inches. After the fruit has been picked, it is the best time to cut out the old wood that has bore the fruit as it will not bear again, and then treat the new wood that will come up from the base the same as you did the previous year. The above instructions should be closely followed if you wish to be successful with Raspberries. These instructions apply also to Blackberries and Dewberries. Give good clean cultivation. It is a good plan to lay Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries down in this climate and mulch with straw or leaves in the late fall. They can easily be tied down by using a little wire. Bend down each plant and fasten to bottom of another. After removing mulch in spring, clip wire with pliers and plants will spring right up. A partially shaded, cool, moist place seems to be the best suited to these berries of the woodlands.

ST. REGIS—A new variety producing fruit from June till late summer. Medium size red berries of excellent flavor. Easily transplanted and we especially recommend this excellent berry for general planting. Very hardy. No. 1 plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per hundred.

CUMBERLAND—(Black). The largest and finest of the black caps. A strong grower that will shoot up stocky, well branched canes. An immense yielder. No. 1 plants 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per hundred.

STRAWBERRIES.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Prepare soil as you would for a good garden. For field culture, plant rows three and a half to four feet apart and 12 to 15 inches in the row. For garden culture, they should be planted from 15 to 24 inches each way, depending on how many runners you wish to leave to bear. The hill system, that is not allowing any runners to grow is really the neatest system and will produce the finest berries where space is limited. It will also produce the most berries as you can set your plants as close as 12 inches if you desire. Always spread out roots in natural position in planting and set on a level with surrounding soil, which should be rich for best results. Well rotted manure that is free from cut or grub worms can be placed on bed as soon as through setting plants and carefully worked into the soil. Pruning consists in cutting off about one-fourth of the roots where too long to be convenient to plant and leaving only two or three of the smaller leaves on the top. Be careful not to set the crown of the plant too deep or shallow as in either case it is hard on the plant. As strawberry plants have short roots it is better to have the ground well settled before the plants are set as in this case the plant has much better protection from drying winds if you are not in shape to irrigate them. Keep the plants covered while planting. Never water the tops of the plants while they are still in the bunches before you

plant as they will soon heat if left a few hours. If you are unable to plant for a few days, remove the moss from the roots and rewet it and place it back around the roots and keep them in a cool place. Never allow the common or June bearing varieties of strawberries to bear the same year as planted and keep the bloom pinched off the everbearing varieties for from six to eight weeks after planting. The everbearers do the best if planted in April as a general rule, but the common varieties can even be set a little later. Many of our customers report good success with fall setting but the best all around time is spring, we believe, as the plants are more dormant to handle. The more often you cultivate your patch, the bigger the berries will be. Mulching should be placed on in the late fall after the ground freezes hard. It should be very coarse and light as it will smother the plants if heavy, in this latitude. Remove it in the spring just enough for the plants to come through and then leave it for the berries to ripen on. Plants usually winter in fine shape in this climate without mulching if ground freezes up wet.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

One hundred fifty to 300 quarts from 300 plants the same summer you plant! Just think of a pint to a quart of the most delicious berries from every plant you set, and the same season! This is what our thorough-bred, restricted strain of Progressive will do for you if given good rich soil, with proper cultivation and plenty of water. Really the production peak has not been reached on this wonderful strain of plants. Another year has convinced us that there is nothing so profitable in the entire small fruit line. If you only have a small garden space, you need only plant a foot apart each way and do not allow to run very much which will throw all the strength of the plant into big delicious berries. When planting this distance apart, 300 plants will only use a space about 15 by 20 feet. Can you use your ground more profitable than to have all the delicious, big berries you wish for table use all season and an abundance to can for winter use?

They are the greatest boon that has come to the fruit industry for many a day. It does not only mean the most delicious strawberries for the home owner, but the tenant that will only live a few months in their present location can plant a liberal bed of this most delicious fruit in the spring at a trifling cost and have all the fresh ripe strawberries that they can use for serving fresh with cream, for short cakes and a liberal supply for canning for winter use, the same season they are planted! Do you blame us for being enthusiastic? We can not help it. And this is no idle dream; it is absolute facts. We have proved it ourselves and so have our customers. Our strain of Everbearers have been built up to their present high standard by many years of careful restriction and we do not believe you can obtain superior plants at any price. We are pricing them so reasonable that this delicious fruit will be within the reach of everyone. If you have never raised them, do so this year. Nothing in the fruit line beats the high cost of living like these as the results are so quick. Just think of picking the big ripe strawberries from your own plants in quantities in 60 to 90 days after planting and on till late fall. We have counted over 100 berries, blossoms and buds on a single plant set the same season. Everbearers are extremely hardy and you do not have to molly coddle them in the least. The two varieties that we list are the very best varieties and our strain of them cannot be excelled. Plant liberally and harvest liberally.

PROGRESSIVE—The leading everbearer. Has Dunlap blood in its make up and takes on the strong growth of that variety and its adaptability to any soil. A universal favorite. Delicious flavor and just the berry for home use or local market. Will also bear on the runners the same year as planted. We believe this to be the best everbearer on the market for all round planting. Always see that your plants do not make too many runners if you wish large crop of fruit. **Price prepaid**, 25 plants for 50c. 50 plants for 85c. 100 plants for \$1.50, 200 plants for \$2.75. Three hundred plants for \$4.00, five hundred plants for \$7.00, 1,000 plants for \$12.00. Write for special prices on lots of 5,000 and up.

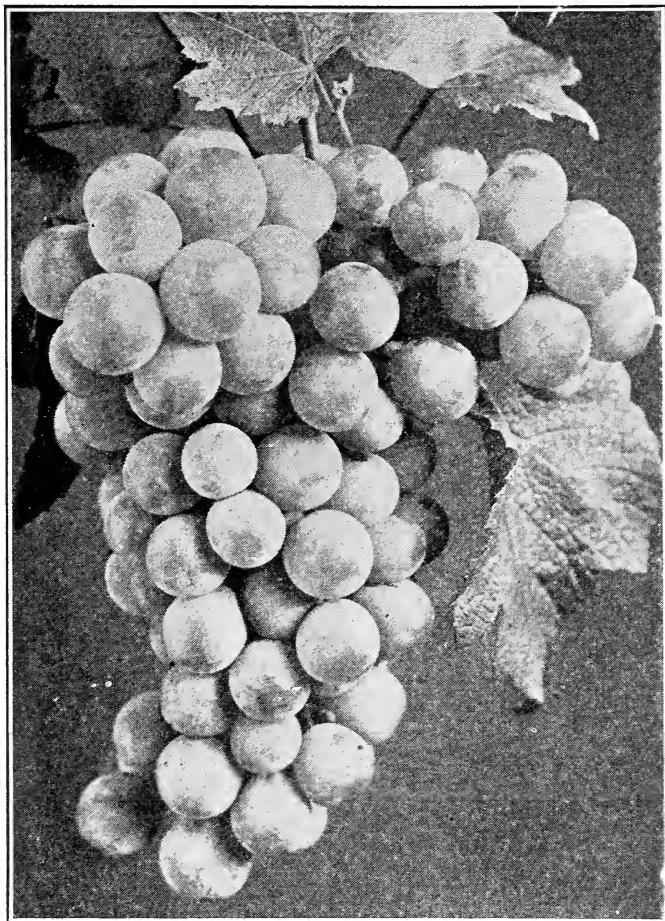
SUPERB—Undoubtedly the very largest of the everbearers as some of the berries will measure two inches in diameter. We recommend this variety as one of the best. Does not bear on the runners produced the same season set out nor have we been able to produce as many berries from the Superb the same season planted as from the Progressive, but it sure does come on with a fine crop of the prettiest berries the next June. Very suitable to plant in hills twelve to fifteen inches apart and then keep all runners pinched off. In this way you have a very neat patch and the very largest everbearing strawberries the same year planted, and also a great crop of berries the next summer. Quality good. **Prices** 25 plants 55c, 50 plants \$1.00, 100 plants \$1.90, 200 plants \$3.50, 300 plants \$5.00, 1,000 plants \$15.00.

COMMON OR JUNE BEARING STRAWBERRIES.

SENATOR DUNLAP—My favorite summer strawberry. Always large, uniform berries of finest quality. They thrive in all soils and climates where a garden will grow and they will stand more abuse than any strawberry that we know. They are medium early and ripen a large crop of luscious fruit in the four to six weeks that they remain in bearing. The best canner that we know Strong, upright, hardy foliage and perfect blossom. We are listing only this one June bearing sort this year as we have so little demand for any other variety. **Prepaid prices**: 25 for 35c. 50 for 60c. 100 for \$1. 500 for \$4. 1,000 for \$8.

GRAPES.

A favorite fruit everywhere. They have especially come into prominence since the grape juice industry has grown to such large proportions. They are delightful to eat fresh in their natural state and are always fine for pies, canning and jellies. There is nothing that a sick person will relish generally more than some good rich cold grape juice. You can have an abundance of this delightful fruit right in your back yard. They bear on the new wood of the same season's growth, and as one dormant bud on the vine will produce a shoot that will have several bunches of grapes that summer, it is evident that they must



be severely pruned or they will overbear and injure the vine and the fruit will be small. The varieties that we list, we can recommend as hardy and productive. Farther north than this we advise laying down the vines in the fall and covering with a few shovels of earth. One of the most successful grape growers here in Kearney, advises to mulch heavily with straw or leaves in the late fall which will cause the ground to freeze up gradually and also to thaw out slow in the spring. This party produced more than 125 pounds of grapes in a single season on one strong Concord vine several years old. Prune in the late fall or in February or March before the sap starts to flow. For field culture we recommend planting six feet apart in the row and making the rows eight feet apart. They should be planted much nearer on a small town lot where perhaps you would have only one row or would use them on an arbor. Our grapes are extra fine this year and will be sure to please you.

CONCORD—The old standby and is the standard of all grapes. Will grow more grapes, we believe, than any other variety. Black, fine quality, and very strong grower. We sell

more Concords than all the balance together. Price No. 1 Vines, 20c each. \$2.25 per dozen, \$16.00 per hundred.

WORDEN—(Black). A seedling of Concord; large compact bunch, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant. Ripens several days earlier than the Concord. Price No. 1 Vines, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per hundred.

NIAGARA—The standard white grape. When fully ripe, the fruit is greenish yellow. A very strong grower, hardy and productive. The Concord of the white varieties. Price No. 1 Vines, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per hundred.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

There is nothing much better in the early spring than some good Rhubarb pie. We list some good strong roots that will yield abundantly the same year planted. Plant in good rich soil and give good cultivation and plenty of water.

LINNAEUS—Medium size, early and juicy. Called wine plant by some.

VICTORIA—Larger than Linnaeus and also fine quality. Price 15c each. \$1.25 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS.

Plant in good rich soil that is well drained. They should be planted in rows two to three feet apart and eight inches in the row. Give liberal top dressing of well rotted barnyard manure at intervals when needed and your bed will last for years. Plant the crowns at least three or four inches below the surface of the soil. By a little care and attention it is possible to have all this delicious early vegetable we can use from small patch.

CONOVER'S COLLOSAL—Very large and fine. The leading variety for home and market. Price good strong roots 25 for 60c, 100 for \$2.00, 1,000 for \$15.

HORSE RADISH

A popular condiment that is easily produced in any garden. Price 10c each, \$1 per dozen.

WEEPING TREES.

BIRCH, CUT LEAVED WEEPING—An upright growing tree with very slender branches gracefully drooping at the ends. The most popular weeping tree of its class. Beautiful silvery white bark. Hardy in this portion of Nebraska.

Nice Pretty Trees.

6 to 8 feet, each \$3.00

8 to 10 feet each 4.00



NIobe WEEPING WILLOW—Without doubt is the finest weeping willow. Elegant and upright in habit of growth and its very slender branches droop most gracefully as they are swayed about with the least little breeze. A favorite with us and wherever known. Turns golden yellow in the winter.

8 to 10 ft., each \$1.75

6 to 8 ft., each 1.25



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY—We can recommend this as one of the thriftiest hardiest and most beautiful of the weeping trees. Slender willowy branches drooping to the ground.

Grafted

5 to 6 ft. high, each \$3



Cut Leaved Weeping Birch

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Forest trees should be much more generally planted by farmers. What is so pretty as a nice grove about the farm house and what a protection it is to everything? Live stock are much more contented and do better if given a protection with a good grove of trees. Your orchard will also thrive if given this needed protection. Shrubs, roses and perennials never grow and bloom half as well if they are exposed to the hard winds and the extremes to which they are subject in this climate without protection. The south and west are the most important sides of an orchard to protect, the idea being to keep the sap from coming up too early and swelling the fruit buds and thereby freezing them and also injuring the tree to a more or less extent. Forest trees should be planted from four to six feet apart each way. There should be several rows planted if a good windbreak is desired. They thrive better if planted in sufficient quantity to protect each other. Russian Mulberry is described under our Fruit Department and most of the other varieties are described under Shade and Ornamental Trees. If you tell us your needs, we shall be glad to help you make the best selection.

Prices	Per 100	Per 1000
Ash, White, 12 to 18 inches, one year seedlings.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
Ash White, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings.....	1.50	12.00
Box Elder, 12 to 18 inches, one year seedlings.....	1.50	12.00
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings.....	2.00	18.00
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 inches, one year seedlings.....	1.00	8.00
Cottonwood, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings.....	1.25	10.00
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 feet, one year seedlings.....	1.75	15.00
Elm, White, 12 to 18 inches, one year seedlings.....	2.00	17.00
Elm, White, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings.....	2.75	25.00
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	17.00
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.50	22.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	15.00

ONE YEAR NORWAY POPLAR.

The fastest growing tree we know. This is the right age to plant in quantities for windbreaks as they are easy to start. Try the Norway Poplar, the "Sudden Sawlog" this year. We have had them make a growth of 8 feet and 10 inches in one year.

	Each	Per 100
Norway Poplar, 4 to 5 feet.....	15c	\$12.00
Norway Poplar, 3 to 4 feet.....	12c	10.00

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Our Shade and Ornamental Trees are first class, well shaped, young and vigorous trees with splendid roots. They have nearly all been at least once transplanted and therefore have bushy fibrous roots. Western planters cannot obtain better or hardier trees anywhere.

ASH—The American Ash is a well known native tree; tall, straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. Nice 8 to 10 foot trees, \$1.25 each, ten for \$11.00.

BOX ELDER—(Ash Leaved Maple). Stands dry hot weather about the best of any. A small native tree. Should not be planted where a better shade tree can be grown. 6 to 8 feet, nice trees, 75c each, \$7.00 for ten.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—Hardy Catalpa. Makes a pretty shade tree and grows rapidly. Where it is hardy, there is nothing that is more profitable to plant in quantities for timber and posts. Does fine in Southeast Nebraska and Southern Iowa as a forest tree, and does well here used as a shade tree in town. Tree has very pretty flowers each summer and large tropical leaves. 8 to 10 feet, nice trees, \$1.25 each, 10 for \$11.00.

CATALPA BUNDEL—Chinese Catalpa—A small dwarf umbrella shaped tree that is fairly hardy. Very good to use in formal plantings. 6 to 8 ft., nice tops, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—A graceful tree with silvery white bark and slender branches that are inclined to droop as the tree becomes older. The bark is not as white on a young tree as it is later. Very hardy and stands a cold dry climate. Very beautiful planted with evergreens, 6 to 8 feet, nice trees. \$1.75 each, 8 to 10 ft. pretty trees, \$2.25 each.

ELM AMERICAN WHITE—The most popular of all the permanent shade trees for Nebraska. A native tree with wide spreading head and graceful drooping branches. Hardy and easy to transplant; grows to immense size and is long lived. We offer very nice trees that will be sure to please.

Prices	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, nice trees.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$60.00
6 to 8 feet, shapely trees.....	1.00	9.50	90.00
8 to 10 feet, shapely trees.....	1.50	13.50	125.00

MAPLE, NORWAY—One of the very best trees to use for shade or ornamental purposes. Very pretty compact shape and grows more rapidly than the hard or sugar maple. Perfectly hardy in Nebraska.

6 to 8 feet, pretty trees.....	\$2.00 each	\$18.00 for 10
8 to 10 feet, pretty trees.....	2.50 each	22.00 for 10

MAPLE, SOFT OR SILVER LEAF—A pretty, fast growing tree. Good for quick shade and also lives to an old age in many parts of Nebraska and Kansas.

Prices	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, nice trees.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
6 to 8 feet, nice trees.....	.75	7.00	60.00
8 to 10 feet, pretty trees.....	1.25	11.00	100.00

POPLAR NORWAY—The very best quick growing shade tree. The Norway is very much superior to the Carolina Poplar. We have had this tree make a growth of eight feet and ten inches in one year in the nursery row. It is a pretty, clean tree and thrives almost anywhere. Hardy as far north as Canada. It is a good plant to plant Poplars alternately with Elm or other permanent shade. In this manner you obtain quick shade for your home. Plant at least three or four inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery row. Poplars usually last from fifteen to twenty five years. More of our customers plant Norway than any other tree we list.

Prices	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, mostly branched, one year, select.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
6 to 8 feet, well branched.....	.50	4.50	40.00
8 to 10 feet, well branched.....	.75	6.50	55.00

RUSSIAN OLIVE—(*Eleagnus Angustifolia*). Long silvery leaves, with shiny, almost black bark. Pretty, white, sweet-scented bloom that is very fragrant and will attract the bees for miles around. Makes a large tree and is very hardy. 5 to 6 foot trees \$1.50 each. Ten trees for \$13.50.

HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

The shrubs on the following pages include only nice shrubs, many of them twice transplanted and we guarantee them to be strictly first class. You will not be able to obtain nicer shrubs anywhere to use in Landscape Gardening or for any other purpose. Do not delay another season in planting at least some shrubs, for they add materially to the beauty and attractiveness of any home or public property. Shrubs provide material of a permanent character for the adornment of property at less cost and more effectively than anything else. For best results they should generally be used in the form of groups or masses. This is nature's way and by properly assorting the varieties it is possible to have flowers from early in the spring till late fall. The medium and large shrubs may be used to form a background for the house and to screen the garden, while the smaller ones make beautiful base plantings about the house and garage. They make a home out of just a house and lot. We have had a large and varied experience in Landscape planting in Nebraska and shall be glad to be at your service at any time. Our charges are very moderate.

ALMOND, PINK—Pink flowers in early spring before the leaves appear, completely covering the branches like little roses. One of the most showy early flowering shrubs and very hardy. Flowers are double. 2 to 3 feet, each 90 cents.

ALMOND, White—Same as above except the flowers are white. Grows 3 to 5 feet high. 2 to 3 feet, each 90c.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. (Japanese Barberry).—The foliage is beautiful bright green and the shrub is very graceful in its habit of growth. The attractive scarlet berries that appear in the fall, remain well into the winter which makes it useful for winter ornamentation which is a very desirable feature. I believe this shrub colors more beautiful in the fall than any other shrub in the nursery. Just the thing to use for base planting around a low or medium foundation or to use in front of high shrubs. Always grows compact and close to the ground. Without doubt this shrub is used more in Landscape Gardening than any other small shrub. Grows 2 to 3 feet. 18 to 24 inches, 75c each. \$60.00 per 100. 12 to 18 inches, 50c each, \$40.00 per 100.

BUDDLEIA, SUMMER LILAC. (The Butterfly Bush).—A semi-herbaceous plant of recent introduction from western China. Very handsome flowers on long spikes in August and until it frosts. The flowers are lilac-color and also resemble the lilac in the form of the flower. They often make a growth of three or four feet the first year and are literally covered with their beautiful flowers the same year planted. They commence to bloom in August and continue to increase in beauty until frost nips them. The spikes of flowers are often 10 to 12 inches long and are very pretty in bouquets. A single specimen plant in the lawn is attractive, or use them in the shrubbery border. They are very effective planted to the front of a Tamarix screen and then small perennial flowers planted to the front of them. The plant should be cut back to within eight inches of the ground each fall before the ground freezes and soil heaped around the base of the plant and then place some straw or leaves over this. Nice strong roots 90 cents.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI—We believe this is the best of the Deutzias. Of dwarf habit, usually growing 2 to 3 feet high. Pure white clusters of flowers in June that are very distinct and attractive. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

DOGWOOD, (Cornus)—Small white flowers in early summer followed by whitish blue berries in the early fall. The beautiful intensely colored reddish bark in the early spring makes it very cheering and attractive. Hardy anywhere. 6 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

FERNED LEAVED ELDER—One of the most handsome cut leaved shrubs. Its white flowers are borne in flat clusters 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The large clusters are very attractive against their background of airy fern-like leaves. 6 to 8 feet.

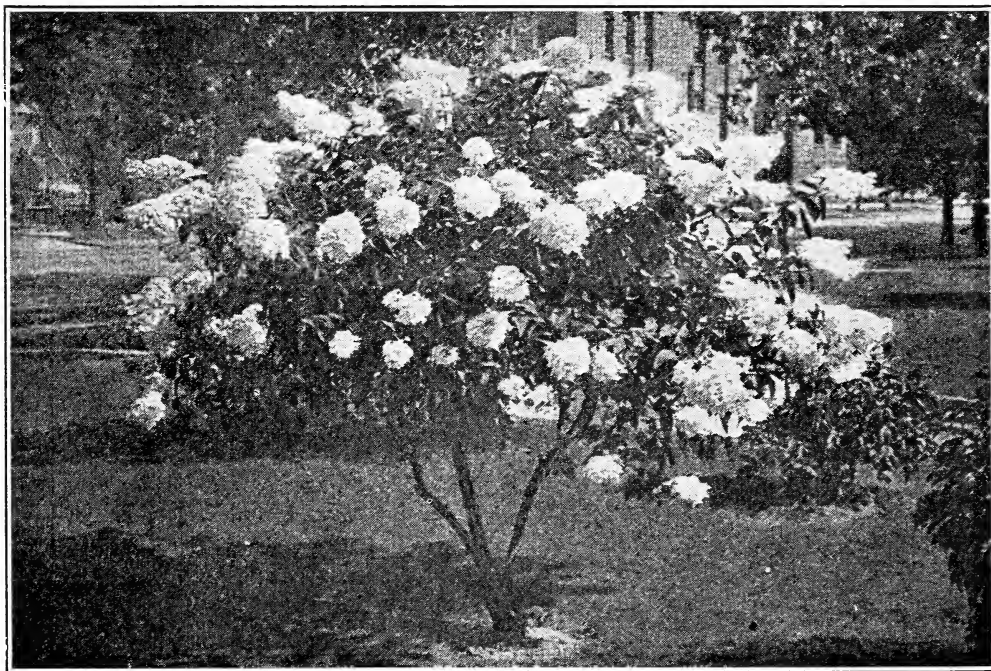
ELDER GOLDEN—Probably the most showy of the golden leaved shrubs. Retains its color all summer. Flowers same as the green leaved sort. 6 to 8 feet.

ELDER COMMON—Very similar to the ferned leaved sort but not quite as tall. I believe its flowers more profusely. 5 to 7 feet. Prices of all Elders: 3 to 4 feet 85c each. 2 to 3 feet 70c each.

FORSYTHIA, (Golden Bell)—Flowers are brilliant golden yellow, drooping, and appear very early in the spring before the leaves. They are a native of China and Japan and are hardy. The shrub is graceful and attractive even when not in bloom and should be in every collection. 4 to 6 feet. No. 1 grade, 3 to 4 feet, 80c each.

JUNEBERRY—The fruit is borne in clusters and are a reddish purple which finally turn to a bluish black. The foliage is dense and pretty, while the white flowers are attractive in the early spring. The fruit is very nice to eat and is greatly relished by the birds. Height 3 to 6 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

JAPAN QUINCE—Brilliant scarlet flowers very early in the spring before the leaves are developed. Very showy and sometimes called Firebush as at a distance when in full bloom you can almost believe the shrub is on fire, the flowers are so bright. 2 to 4 feet. 18 to 24 inches, 75c each.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—The above shrub blooms in August and September when other flowers are scarce. The large panicles of white bloom on this grand plant often measure 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches across. It does better on the north or east side of the house when used in base planting as the south or west exposure is too hot if not shaded with trees. They do nicely in the shrubbery group or as specimen shrubs planted in the open. One of the most popular shrubs that we sell. Mulch the ground around them with plenty of leaves in the fall which will give winter protection and also make a fine humus when spaded into the soil in the spring. Grows 3 to 6 feet. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each. 18 to 24 inches, 75c each.

HONEYSUCKLE, RED TARTARIAN—More upright in habit of growth than Morrowi. Extremely hardy and desirable. One of the first shrubs to come in leaf in the spring and the foliage is such a pretty bright green that it is admired by all. The little flowers are pretty dark pink and are followed by the bright red berries in the fall. This is a favorite shrub with us and is fine for screens, hedges, among shrubby groups and for tall base plantings. If you do not have much success growing shrubs, try this one. 6 to 8 feet.

HONEYSUCKLE—Tartarian White. A very similar shrub to the Red Tartarian except the flowers are white. 6 to 8 feet. All Bush Honeysuckles are the same price. 3 to 4 feet \$1.00 each. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each. 15 to 24 inches, 50c each, 25 for \$11.25, 100 for \$40.

HONEYSUCKLE, MORROWI—The Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. An open spreading bush with pretty green foliage and small white flowers which are followed with very attractive red fruit in August which last for several weeks. 4 to 6 feet.

LILACS

They are beautiful large growing shrubs that are hardy anywhere and their wealth of sweet scented bloom in May cannot be surpassed by any of the newer shrubs. Fine for backgrounds, screens, hedges and many other uses.

OLD FASHIONED PURPLE—One of the best. Foliage is much more handsome than some of the newer sorts. Flowers very fragrant. 6 to 10 feet. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each. 2 to 3 feet 65c each. 10 to 18 inches, 35c each, \$30.00 per 100.

COMMON WHITE—Very similar to the purple but is more stocky and blossoms earlier in the spring. White fragrant flowers in great profusion. 6 to 10 feet. Same price as the Purple.

PERSIAN—The small leaf lilac. Handsome purple flowers of large size in May. Does not sucker as much as other varieties of lilac. A general favorite. 6 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 85c each.

MOCK ORANGE OR SYRINGA—(Philadelphus)

A large growing bush producing beautiful waxy flowers in great profusion in June. In shape and fragrance they resemble the orange blossom, therefore the name. Hardy anywhere and fine to use for screens to hide objectionable objects and to use in your clumps of large shrubs. One specimen properly placed on the lawn is very effective. Flowers are white on all varieties.

CORONARIUS—The most largely planted of the Mock Orange. Very vigorous growing and free flowering. Height 8 to 10 feet. Fragrant. 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

LEMOINE—The large semi-double flowers are very fine. Bush is slender and dwarfish in habit of growth, its average height being only 3 to 5 feet. Very fragrant. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

MONT BLANC—A medium growing very large flowering variety of Mock Orange. The flowers literally cover the bush and are very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

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ROSA RUGOSA—The Japanese Rose. Without doubt one of the very best shrubby roses. The beautiful dark green foliage is simply grand, and the red, white or pink flowers. 4 to 6 inches in diameter are extremely sweet scented, last nearly all summer and are then followed by pretty red berries. Very hardy. 2 to 3 feet. 75c each.

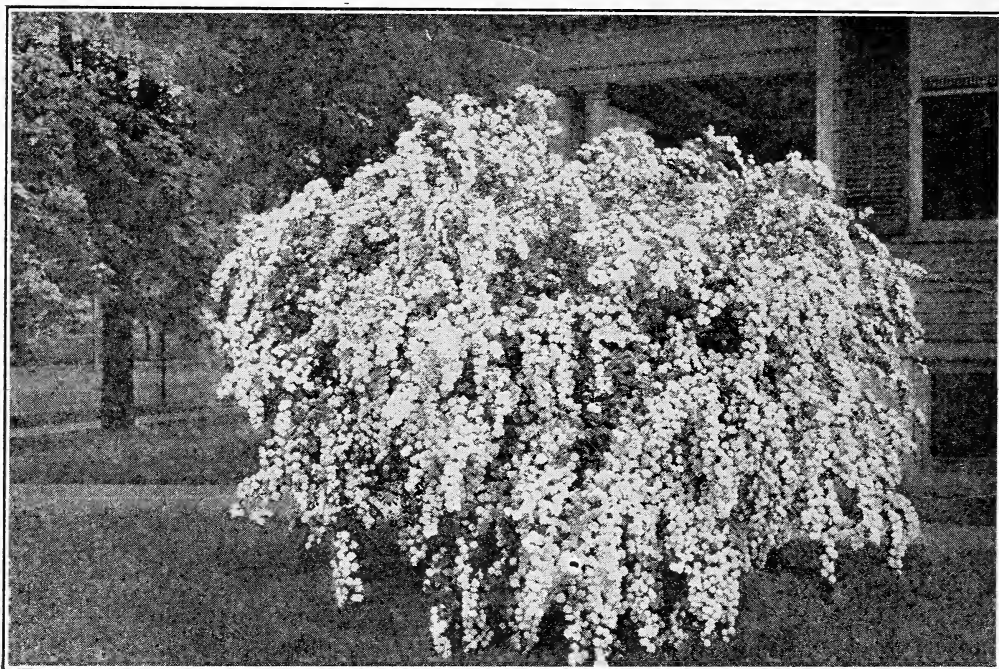
SPIREAS

They are indispensable to any planting. The varieties differ so much in size, habit of growth, flowers and general appearance that there are some kinds suitable for almost any purpose whether it be for grouping, base plantings, hedges, screens, borders or for specimen plants. We consider our varieties the choice of the Spirea family and we know they will please you.

ANTHONY WATERER—A handsome dwarf Spirea that grows one to two feet tall producing beautiful bright crimson flowers in flat heads. Commences to bloom in June and will flower continuously until a hard frost if the dead bloom is kept sheared. The handsome foliage is often variegated with yellow or white which is very striking. A very desirable plant for the shrubby border or for edging. 18 to 24 inches. 75c each. 12 to 18 inches, 65c each. \$50.00 per 100.

BETHLEMENSIS, (Rhobra)—The bush is strong growing and of spreading habit. The branches are crowned with very large dense spikes of rose pink flowers. The flowers make up very pretty bouquets. Blooming for three months during June, July and August. It makes a very desirable shrub and should be in all collections. Very hardy and of easy culture. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each. 2 1-2 to 3 feet 65c each. 18 to 24 inches 50c each.

BILLARDII—Similar to Bethlehemensis in color of bloom and kind of flower, but is upright in habit of growth and the spikes of flowers are not quite so large. Also blooms during the same months and is very hardy and desirable. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each. 2 1-2 to 3 feet, 65c each. 18 to 24 inches, 50c each.



Spirea Van Houttee

DOUGLASII—Another summer flowering variety. Similar flowers to Billardii are grown on its slender spikes, but are deeper in color. Height 3 to 4 feet. Same price as Billardii Spirea.

REEVESIANA—The beautiful clusters of white florets produced in last of May are very pretty among the deep green very handsome foliage. Height 3 to 4 feet. No. 1 grade 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

SALICIFOLIA—Willow Leaved Spirea. Very similar to Douglasii in habit of growth but has white flower spikes and willow shaped leaves. Blooms nearly all summer. Height 3 to 4 feet. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each. 2 1-2 to 3 feet 65c each.

THUNBERGII—A very graceful shrub and the first to flower in our nursery. The slender arching branches are clothed with feathery, bright green, dense foliage, turning in the fall to orange or scarlet. The pure white flowers in profusion in April and May are about one-third inch in diameter. Height 2 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

VAN HOUTTE—Generally called Bridal Wreath. The most popular of all the Spireas. The long slender drooping branches are covered with a mass of small white flowers in May. Nearly always in bloom on Decoration Day. The foliage is also handsome and we find it a desirable shrub from every standpoint. Thrives in sun or shade and will produce a nice effect with little attention. Used in base plantings, for screens, in groups and many other ways. Very fine. 5 to 6 feet. 4 to 5 feet, beautiful specimens, \$1.00 each, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each. \$40 per 100.

* * *

SNOWBALL—Guelder Rose. An old-time favorite that is still very popular. The large pure white flowers in May are very handsome. One of the best large shrubs and should be in every collection. 6 to 8 feet, 3 to 4 feet 75c each. 2 to 3 feet, 65c each.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL—One of the finest ornamental shrubs. The large pure white flowers are very attractive against its pretty green leaves. Extra fine to use as a single specimen or in groups of shrubbery. Height 6 to 8 feet. Flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 90c each.

SNOWBERRY, (Symphoricarpos)—A shrub of medium growth that is valued especially for its beautiful white, wax-like berries that appear in the late summer and remain a long while. 3 to 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

SNOWBERRY, RED FRUITED—A more spreading shrub than the above. Also called Indian of Coral berry. Very beautiful foliage and unlike any other shrub in the nursery. Grows very dense and close to the ground. After the leaves fall the fruit is conspicuous. Fine to use in a base planting where a medium sized shrub is desired or in groups with other shrubbery. 2 to 4 feet high. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each. 12 to 18 inches, 50c each.

SUMAC. (Rhus) CANADENSIS—The fragrant Sumac. Handsome foliage that colors a brilliant red in autumn and emits an aromatic odor if bruised. The Sumacs give the needed variation in foliage among large groups of shrubs. Hardy anywhere. Height 5 to 6 feet. 4 to 5 feet, 90c each. 3 to 4 feet, 70c each.

SUMAC, STOGHORN OR FERNED LEAVED—Rivals the most delicate fern. This native shrub should be more generally planted. Does well in the poorest soil where it will thrive or in dense shade. Can be cut back as much as desired each year which will control the height and produce a mass of the most beautiful foliage. Try the Staghorn Sumac where you wish a most beautiful shrub and have failed on other kinds. Cones of bright red fruit are produced in autumn. Height 3 to 6 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

TAMARIX, Odessa—The Russian variety with the handsome bluish foliage. The beautiful, delicate pink flowers are produced in July and August and are very striking among the feathery foliage. The foliage and flowers are fine to use in bouquets. Useful to place where a group of large shrubs are planted to give foliage variety. Makes one of the very finest screens to shut out objectionable sights. Height 8 to 10 feet. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—The hardiest of Weigelias. Large trumpet-shaped pink flowers in June and July. Beautiful dark green foliage. Not quite hardy here and we find it necessary to give some winter protection. An elegant shrub that should be in every collection. 3 to 4 feet high. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.



Amoor River North Privet Hedge at Home of a Kearney Customer. You can have one like this in two years.

AMOOR RIVER NORTH PRIVET—A very satisfactory hedge that is perfectly hardy in Nebraska. The foliage is a beautiful green and the plant grows compact and close to the ground. All hedge plants should be quite severely cut back after planting which will make the hedge more dense. When planted in a double row, set the plants 10 to 12 inches apart and the row 8 to 10 inches apart. Single rows should be planted 6 to 8 inches apart.

Prices: 18 to 24 inch, 25c each. 25 for \$5.50. \$20 per 100.

BUCKTHORN—Another very fine hedge that is coming into general use. Like the privet it has a fine color and grows compact. It is thornless and comes green early and lasts till very late in the fall. You will like this plant. Set in a single row, 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. Prices: 12 to 18 inches 20c each. 25 for \$4.00. \$15 per 100. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each. 25 for \$5.50. \$20 per 100. 3 to 4 feet 30c each, 25 for \$7.00. \$25 per 100.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Makes a fair hedge, but not as compact in growth as others. The leaves come out very late in the spring and they shed early in the fall. Very good to use where the use of a better hedge would be too expensive. Plant same as Privet. Prices: 12 to 18 inches, \$2.00 for 100. \$17.00 per 1000. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50 per 100. \$22.00 per 1000.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—Good to use where it is not desirable to shear as it looks better to grow natural. Should be set from one to three feet apart. The more close the plants are set in the row, the smaller the hedge or screen will be. When planted three feet apart in the row it will make a screen 6 to 8 feet high. Very nice to use as a screen between the lawn and garden. See further description under Shrubbery. Price 2 to 3 feet, 50c each. 25 for 45c each. 100 for \$40.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

Nothing will add so cheaply and so permanently and so quickly to the coziness of your home as hardy vines. Our list of vines are the very best varieties and will give you satisfaction. All of them are good strong plants that will produce quick results.



Clematis Paniculata Trailing Over Shrubberty

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, (Boston Ivy)—The best of the vines to use to cover brick or stone walls. Generally hardy with us. Clings firmly to smoothest walls. Very desirable. Strong plants, 75c each.

BIGNONIA, Trumpet Flower.—A familiar hardy climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers appearing in August. Deep, rich green foliage and very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, to climb over trees and rocks and many other uses. 75c each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Strong luxuriant grower and pretty foliage. Innumerable star like flowers from August until frost. One of the best and most popular vines that we sell. Makes a dense shade if planted two or three feet apart. Strong plants, 75c each.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII, (Large Flowering)—Rich purple flowers from June until frost. Flowers three to four inches in diameter and as the foliage is not heavy they look like almost a solid mass of purple when in bloom. All large flowering Clematis should be tied firmly to a support when planted to prevent the wind from swaying them which will kill the plant. \$1.00 each.

CLEMATIS HENRYI, (Large Flowering)—Very similar to Jackmani except flowers are creamy white. Very handsome. \$1.00 each.

BETA GRAPE—Especially fine for covering arbors where the larger varieties would freeze down. Very hardy without any protection in Nebraska. The fruit is good quality and small size. Color black. Price 50c each.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S EVERGREEN JAPAN—The most popular variety. Glossy, rich green leaves, strong vigorous half evergreen habit. The last thing in the nursery to shed its foliage. A wealth of white and buff flowers followed by occasional bloom until frost. Price each 75c.

WISTERIA CHINESE PURPLE—A very popular vine bearing pale blue, fragrant flowers in May and June. The flowers are borne in long drooping clusters and are very handsome. Fine for pergolas or to hide old tree trunks. Very hardy and rapid growing. Price 75c each.

EVERGREENS.

The evergreens described here are fine trees, first class in every respect. We advise our customers to order their evergreens "B & B" which means balled and burlaped. In this way they are shipped in the soil that they grew in tied to the root with burlap. After the hole is dug and just after a B & B evergreen has been placed in the hole, we find it better to remove the burlap. A much larger per cent will grow, in fact with good care you can count on almost a perfect stand of trees. Most firms advise leaving the burlap on the trees, but we find that it keeps the moisture from getting to the roots the first two or three months. The trees that we do not B & B will be balled for an additional charge of 25c. In our opinion there is nothing more beautiful around a farm home in the winter than a close solid wind-break of beautiful evergreens. In the list following, the Koster's Blue Spruce, Dwarf Mungo Pine, and the White Spruce are the leaders for use as ornamentals and the others are the best for wind-breaks and shelter belts, but are also very ornamental. Never under any circumstances let the roots of evergreens become dry or exposed to the sun or air in handling. Use plenty of water in planting and give plenty of good clean cultivation.

Specimen Evergreens

Dug with a ball of earth which is burlapped to each tree.

	Each 3-4 ft.	Each 2-3 ft.	Each 18-24 in.
Austrian Pine, B & B.....	\$4.00	\$2.50	\$2.00
Dwarf Mungo Pine, B & B (Very dwarf and spreading			4.00
Koster's Blue Spruce, B & B	20.00	15.00	10.00
Scotch Pine, B & B	4.00	2.50	2.00
White Spruce, B & B	4.00	3.00	2.00

NOTE—Purchaser pays freight or express on evergreens that are balled.

EVERGREENS TO USE IN QUANTITIES FOR WINDBREAKS.

The demand for evergreens for this purpose is increasing every year. Two rows of evergreens make protection for the farm home that is almost wind proof. It would take several acres of deciduous trees to make even a good imitation. Red Cedar seems to be the favorite with most planters as they are so easy to transplant. We offer an especially attractive price on these. They live anywhere, regardless of moisture conditions.

Red Cedar,	10 to 12 inch, 35c each, 10 for \$3.25, 100 for \$28.00
Red Cedar,	12 to 18 inch, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50, 100 for \$42.00
Red Cedar,	18 to 24 inch, 65c each, 10 for \$6.00, 100 for \$55.00
White Spruce,	10 to 12 inch, 50c each, 10 for \$4.75, 100 for \$47.00
Scotch Pine,	10 to 12 inch, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50, 100 for \$42.00
Scotch Pine,	12 to 18 inch, 65c each, 10 for \$5.50, 100 for \$50.00

The roots of this size are carefully mucked and then packed in wet moss. They do not require balling as the larger sizes.

ROSES.

Nearly everyone appreciates beautiful Roses. The demand for hardy Garden Roses is annually increasing. The list that we offer we have carefully tested and we do not believe that you will be able to find a more beautiful collection anywhere. The best thing about our roses is that they are hardy and if you give them proper care, you can have beautiful roses from June until a hard freeze in the fall. In preparing the bed for the roses it is best to throw out the soil to a depth of one foot and then loosen up the subsoil still another foot, mixing it with well rotted black manure. Roses require very rich soil for best results. Another important point after planting the roses, cut them back to within a few inches of the ground and bank up the earth around each rose, completely covering them, which leave for a week or ten days and then gradually remove. This will keep the sap from drying out while the rose is becoming established in its new home and will also swell the buds. Plant the roses 18 inches to two feet apart in the beds. The climbing and rambler roses should be planted about three feet apart. The climbing and rambler roses never do the best planted on the south or west side of a porch unless they are partially shaded with some shade trees. It is too hot for them. Better use climbing vines for such locations and use the roses where it is not so hot. The winter protection consists in seeing that the roses go into the winter with plenty of moisture in the soil and it is a good plan to see that the soil is drawn up around the base of the plant for 4 to 5 inches each fall and then a light mulch of straw or leaves placed on bed or around the roses and as weather becomes colder more mulch may be added and then gradually removed in the spring. By taking this little extra care you are sure of none of your roses freezing out even if we would have a very severe winter. A good rich top dressing should be placed on the bed each year. Well rotted black manure is the best. It should be free from grub and cut worms. The more you use the hoe, the more your roses will excel in size and coloring. In pruning leave the last bud on the outside of the stem. This makes a prettier shaped bush.

BUSH AND BEDDING ROSES.

Strong 2 and 3 years, our best, 80c each; \$9.00 per dozen.

Lighter grade, first-class, 65c each; \$6.50 per dozen.

NOTE—You may choose as many varieties as you wish in making out your order to obtain dozen rate.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Bright, deep clear pink, of largest size, fine bud.

BOULE DE NEIGE—Pure white, flushed rose.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—C. Clear bright pink medium size flowers, always in bloom

CLIO—H. P. Flesh color, shaded in center to rosy peach. Large fine globular form; free bloomer.

DUC DE ROHAN—Brilliant carmine, large and full. One of the best.

EUGENE FURST—Color deep red shaded crimson. Profuse bloomer. A most charming variety.

GRUSS AN TEPELTZ—C. Flowers bright crimson and extremely showy. Very free bloomer and strong grower. Our Gruss and Tepeltz were a mass of vivid bloom last fall when we had the first heavy frost.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—H. P. Flowers brilliant crimson and very double. An old favorite.

HUGH DICKSON—Color brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, large and fine form. Hardy. Very sweetly scented.

HIS MAJESTY—Deep, dark crimson, shaded deep vermilion, crimson toward the edges. A grand rose.

J. B. CLARK—The color is unique among Roes being deep scarlet shaded blackish crimson. Flowers are large and beautifully formed

MAGNA CHARTA—Flowers pink, suffused with carmine. Extra large and double. Fragrant free bloomer. Vigorous grower.

MADAM CHAS. WOOD—Bright cherry-red, extremely free bloomer. A grand garden rose.

PRINCE CAHILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety crimson-maroon, full and of good form. One of the very finest.

MADAM PLANTIER—H. P. Extremely hardy, completely hides itself in June with its lovely pure white, sweet scented flowers, as it does not freeze back, it is well suited for cemetery planting. Very double and a general favorite. All rose collections should have some Mme. Plantier.

MARSHALL P. WILER—H. P. One of the very best red roses. Deep, rich, glowing red. Very free blooming.

MRS. JOHN LAING—H. P. Color clear, bright, shining pink, exquisitely shaded. A favorite in our garden and with our customers. A free bloomer.

NEW CENTURY—R. A grand rose that is very hardy and a strong grower. Bears beautiful silvery-pink flowers in clusters. In bloom nearly all the time. Beautiful shiny green foliage.

ROSA RUGOSA—R. They come in red, white and pink. Of Japanese origin and very vigorous growers. They grow compact like a shrub and will attain a height of four or five feet. The foliage is a rich shiny green and the single flowers run from three to five inches in diameter, borne on very short stems. The flowers are followed by red seed pods which are very ornamental and cling to the bush well into the winter. Very free bloomers and hardy anywhere.

ULRICH BRUNNER—H. P. Cherry-red, of immense size, fine form and most effective in the rose garden.

GENUINE "DOLPHIN" LAWN AND GARDEN HOSE.



In our business we use a large quantity of Hose in watering our smaller plants. We have used many different kinds of Hose but have never had Hose wear and give satisfaction like "Dolphin." This Hose is made of the very finest materials with pure rubber inner tube. We guarantee this Hose to give you satisfaction. Our low price is no reflection on the quality. Comes regularly in 50 foot lengths but we will sell any amount you desire. Standard size $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Price per foot, any quantity 15c. We do not prepay on Hose.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES.

2 to 3 years, our best, 75c each, \$8.00 per dozen.
Lighter grade, first-class, 60c each, \$6.00 per dozen.

BLUE RAMBLER—Opens a reddish-violet, and quickly changes to violet blue. Very odd and distinct. Hardy and vigorous.



Dorothy Perkins

DOROTHY PERKINS—

Handsome deep pink flowers in large clusters, very strong growing with beautiful dark green glossy foliage. A rose for the masses. Hardy and easy to grow anywhere.

EXCELSIA OR RED DOROTHY PERKINS—

Beautiful dark green glossy Wichuriana foliage and large crimson flowers in clusters. One of the finest.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—

The very best white rambler rose. Similar in every respect to the Dorothy Perkins and the Excelsia except it has handsome white double flowers.

WICHURIANA OR MEMORIAL ROSE—

The very finest rose to use on graves and plots in the cemetery. It creeps along the ground as close as an Ivy and is literally covered with lovely single pure white flowers, with a golden yellow disc, in July and August. The flowers run four to five inches in circumference. It is also valuable as a rambler rose to use on porches, arches, fences, etc. Hardy anywhere and a rapid grower.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS.

Every year Hardy Perennials are becoming more popular with our customers and it is no wonder when we stop to consider their possibilities. An assorted planting of these will produce a most gorgeous display of flowers in every known color from the first thing in the spring, throughout the summer months and also in July and August when the shrubby flowers are scarce, until after a heavy frost in the fall. A planting of these means beautiful cut flowers for house and table decoration at all times in spring, summer and fall. Use them in border around shrubby clumps, in front of hedges, along walks and drives, and many other places that will suggest themselves. Many have a beautiful perennial garden surrounded by flowering shrubs.

The effect is made much better to use several plants of one kind in a group than to use few plants of each with a greater number of varieties. The soil should be mellow and

warm for quickest results and watered when needed. Give plenty of cultivation. In the fall after the first killing frost, cut your perennials back to within four or five inches of the ground and place on a liberal supply of well rotted black manure. Do this every year and your plants will be properly fed and will reward you with an abundance of fine bloom. The manure should be worked into the ground the first thing in the spring. It is always a good plan to put a stake where you plant each perennial as you will then know where it is before it comes up and you can cultivate the ground if it needs it without fear of cutting off any of the plants that have not as yet come through the ground. Perennials should be planted from one to five inches under ground according to the size of the plant. The list we are offering will give you satisfaction and are hardy, vigorous plants, all of them field grown. We give the size at maturity of nearly all we list and the months of the blooming periods. Perennials should never be shipped by freight any long distance, but should go by express or mail. All prices are prepaid to your home!

ACHILLEA Millefolium Roseum.—2 feet. Fern-like foliage, flower purplish-red in small flat heads. June till August. 25c each.

ACHILLEA "THE PEARL"—2 feet. Double pure white flowers from July till frost. Fine for cut flowers. Excellent in cemetery plantings. 20c each.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—Popular old-fashioned flowers that used to be in our grand mother's garden. They do well in either a shady or sunny location. The beautiful, long-spurred flowers are borne on thread-like stems well above the bright green divided foliage. Fine for cut flowers.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS—1 1-2 to 2 feet. Our native Columbine, bright red and yellow flowers. April to June. 25c each.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA—The Golden Columbie. 3 to 4 feet. One of the finest of all the hardy perennials. Large bright yellow flowers two to three inches across. Blooms from April to September. 25c each.

ASTERS—Hardy perennial type. These are among the showiest of our late flowering plants and are best planted in masses. They bloom in September and October, and resemble daisies. We offer them in blue, white, light lavender and pink. 3 to 5 feet high. 25c each.

BLEEDING HEART, (Dicentra)—An old favorite that is coming back. Should be in every garden. In the spring these plants bear beautiful heart-shaped flowers of a light red color. 1 1-2 feet. 65c each.

BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophelia Paniculata)—A drought resisting plant two feet high bearing beautiful symmetrical masses of pure white, minute flowers. Just the thing for a spray effect in bouquets of cut flowers. Especially fine to use with high-colored flowers. July and August. 30c each.

CANTERBURY BELLS, (Campanula)—2 to 3 feet. An old-fashioned favorite. Produces beautiful bell shaped flowers in the middle of summer for about two months. We have them in pink, white and blue. Should be in every garden. 30c each.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—The last flowers to bloom in the fall. They bloom magnificently after all other flowers have been killed. Excellent for cut flowers. They grow about 2 1-2 feet tall. We have a beautiful assortment of the large flowering sorts in red, rose, pink, white and yellow. 30c each.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA—A most popular hardy yellow flower. Grows anywhere and is invaluable for cutting. Flowers resemble a cosmos in form. Blooms from June till frost. 2 to 3 feet high. All perennial flowers will bloom more freely if the dead flowers are removed that have finished blooming. 25c each.

SHASTA DAISIES, (Burbanks)—Immense snow-white flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Blooming all season. Very effective planted in masses in the garden and for cut flowers. 30c each.

DELPHINIUM, (Larkspur)—2 to 3 feet. Beautiful, stately flowers that give a charm and dignity to any garden that is hard to equal with any other flowers. Larkspurs are very hardy and easy to grow, but they thrive best in a good rich warm loamy soil. We offer the Belladonna and the Gold Metal Hybrids, the former has beautiful turquoise blue flowers on stalks and the latter comes in many different shades of blue and purple. 30c each.

DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE—A biennial plant bearing spikes of long tubular flowers. Does best in good rich soil, and succeeds well in a half shady location. Should be quite heavily mulched each fall. We offer the Gloxinaeflora Foxglove which comes in beautiful mixed colors of rose, purple and white. The flowers are spotted. 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 35c each.

GAILLARDIA, (Blanket Flower)—A constant succession of bloom from July till frost. Has beautiful daisy shaped flowers three inches in diameter. The colors run a bright golden yellow and rich reddish-brown. One of the freest blooming perennials and very desirable. 2 feet. 25c each.

GOLDEN GLOW—5 to 6 feet. From July to September the tall swaying branches are loaded with masses of golden yellow dahlia shaped flowers. Fine for cut flowers and very showy in the garden. Very hardy. 25c each.

HEMEROCALLIS, (Day Lily).—A very free flowering perennial. Bears large lily shaped sweet scented, flowers from May until August. Very hardy and does not require any mulching in the winter. Does best in a rich moist loam.

FLAVA—Sweet scented clear yellow lily. June. 2 feet. 25c each.

THUNBERGII—One of the last to flower. Sweetly scented flowers, similar to above, but flowers in July and August. 2 feet. 25c each.

HARDY PINKS—These are old time favorites that require little attention and flower bountifully each year. They come in various shades of pink. Clove-scented flowers in May and June. 1 to 1 1-2 feet. 25c each.

HIBISCUS, (Mallow Marvel).—Considered by some to be the most gorgeous perennial creation of the century. Grows a height of 5 to 7 feet in one season and is covered with its large distinct flowers of 5 to 8 inches in diameter during July, August and September. Very hardy anywhere but likes a damp place the best. We have them in mixed colors of crimson, pink and white. Splendid for a back-ground of your perennial border. 40c each.

HOLLYHOCKS—The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite of strong robust growth. They can be used with beautiful effect against the house, along the fence, for border and in the shrubbery groups. The new double ones that we are offering are simply grand. More and more each year the hollyhock is coming back in our modern hardy gardens. They grow 5 to 7 feet high and bloom from June till August. They thrive best in a warm sunny soil. We offer separate colors in the double flowering as follows Buff, White, Yellow, Maroon, Blush, Pink, Red and Black. 25c each.

LILY—We offer the double tiger Lily only for spring planting as the others should be planted in the fall. Plant in good rich well drained soil, five inches deep. Mulch the soil each fall with well rotted black manure. All lilies like a partially shady place the best, 25c each.

POPPY, (Oriental).—These beautiful hardy perennials cannot be equalled for their gorgeous display of immense scarlet flowers in May and June. They look the best planted in masses. They should be planted in good garden soil in the fall or early spring. 2 feet. 35c each.

PLATYCODON, (Japanese Bell Flower).—A most desirable perennial and very easily grown. Beautiful bell shaped flowers are borne continuously from early July to October. They thrive in sun or shade. 2 feet. We offer them in pure white, or the blue. 25c each.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—One of the few evergreen shrubs that are hardy in our climate. It sends up tall stalks four or five feet high with drooping ivory white flowers. Looks well in the wild garden or as a specimen plant. It will grow in barren locations where it is hard to get other things started. Very effective. 35c each.

IRIS.

They are hardy anywhere and in beauty the flowers rival the finest orchids. Plant in a sunny location and give plenty of water. The flower is so fragile that it will be much prettier if planted where it is sheltered from the sweep of the wind and the unsettled weather of the early summer. Flowering shrubs are fine to use as a shelter screen. Iris grows 1 to 3 feet high and are produced in nearly all colors.

FLEUR DE LIS OR LIBERTY IRIS

The National Emblem of France

Prices of all Iris, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CELESTE—3 feet. Medium. Pale azure blue.

FLORENTIA ALBA—Very early. Beautiful white and very fragrant. Free flowering 2 1-2 feet.

HER MAJESTY—2 1 2 feet. Soft rose, lower petals crimson over white, giving it a slightly stripped effect. Very fine.

HONORABILIS—1 1-2 feet. Golden yellow, lower petals mahogany brown.

PLICATA—One of the very finest dark colored Iris, dark purple, lower petals lilac.

QUEEN OF MAY—A lovely rose lilac, almost pink. Very fine.

Siberian Iris

Distinguished by its tall grass-like foliage. Likes plenty of water and is fine for cut flowers. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ORIENTALIS BLUE—Flowers beautiful dark blue.

ORIENTALIS, SNOW QUEEN—Large, ivory white flowers.

HARDY PHLOX.

The Hardy Phlox are among the finest and most important of all the perennials. Of very easy culture on nearly any soil or location. Keep the soil well cultivated and moist around them and mulch with rich black manure each fall. We offer them in a wide range of color and you will find these varieties especially suited for western culture. Phlox bloom all summer and autumn and if the first spikes of bloom are picked they will be followed by even larger spikes of flowers. They look the best, like all perennials, planted in masses and in the solid colors to the front of shrubbery. No garden is complete without these brilliant colored flowers. The clumps should be divided every third year for best results. 1 to 2 1-2 feet.

Postpaid, price of all Phlox in field grown stock 25c each. \$2.50 per dozen. \$18.00 per 100.

BRIDESMAID—White with crimson eye. Tall.

INDEPENDENCE—Tall, early, pure white.

LA PERLE DU NORD—Pure white, large deep, distinct red eye, extra fine. Late. Very tall

MACULATA—Tall growing, many branched, pyramidal trusses of bright reddish almost royal purple, the freest and showiest in permanent border and a grand acquisition to the Hardy Phlox.

MISS LINGARD—The earliest blooming of the Phlox, Pearly white, with very faint pink eye. Usually produces two or three crops of flowers in one season. Medium size.

PANTHEON—Large, clear, bright pink. Medium. Very fine.

RYNSTROM—Soft, Salmon pink. Very fine.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon shades, deep red eye, fine large truss. Considered by many the finest Phlox grown. The color is so clear and clean that each individual floret stands out as distinct as a cameo. Medium size.

VON HOCHBERG—Large, rich velvety crimson. Very fine. Medium.

VON LASSBURG—Flowers and trusses very large. The finest white. Medium.

PEONIES.

Beautiful large flowers with the delicious fragrance of the tea rose. One of our favorite flowers and so easy to raise. Always free from disease and insects and increases in beauty yearly. The planting season commences in early September in the fall and ends the last of May in the spring. Rich, sunny soil and plenty of moisture are the requirements for best results but they will also thrive under large shade trees where it is almost impossible to raise any other perennial. In placing manure on the bed or around the plants, be sure that it does not come in direct contact with the roots or it will rot them. By a careful selection of varieties, the blooming season can be prolonged for a month. Unexcelled for cut flowers. All our roots are extra strong, 3 to 5 eye divisions which are the best to plant. Peonies are best planted in the fall.

REDS

FELIX CROUSSE—Rose type, late mid-season. A magnificent rich, solid, even, dazzling ruby-red from edge to center. None better. Each \$1.00.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Late mid season. Semi-double dark red. Fine shapely bloom and free flowering. Each 60c.

MEISSONIER—Mid-season. Brilliant crimson. Called the American Beauty Peony on the cut flower market because of its resemblance to that rose in color. One of the very finest for cut flowers as it bears beautiful full double flowers on stiff wiry stems. One of the best dark reds. Each 60c.

OFFICIALIS RUBRA—The early old-fashioned garden peony. Should be in every collection. Each 75c.

RUBRA SUPERBA—Very late. Magnificent, rich, deep, brilliant crimson without stamens. Very large, full and double. Individual florets of this grand variety often measure eight inches in diameter. One of the freest bloomers of all the peonies. We can recommend this one very highly. Each \$1.00.

"Shrubbery will cover that bare looking foundation and make your home attractive."

PINKS

EDULIS SUPERBA—Crown type, very early. The Decoration Day Peony. One of the most valuable of the peonies. Beautiful bright clear mauve-pink with silvery reflex. Under good cultivation they will measure seven to eight inches in diameter June rose fragrance. Each 75 cents.

HUMEL—Large cherry-pink flowers. Very compact and has a delicious cinnamon fragrance. Late. Each 60c.

JENNY LIND—Mid-season. Very large light pink produced on long stiff stems. One of the best and has many admirers. Tall growing. Each 60c.

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE—Early mid-season. The King of Peonies. Impossible to describe its beauties. The color is an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of silver that is indescribable. The flowers are seven to nine inches in diameter and are so large and fine that many can hardly believe that they are peonies. Exceedingly fine for cut flowers as it is a good keeper. If you can only have one pink, get this one. Each \$1.00.

WHITES

COURONNE d'OR—Semi-rose type, late mid-season. This is the famous Crown of Gold. Solidly and compactly built from edge to center. Color snow-white reflecting golden yellow staymens that show through the petals when looking at the flower from the side. The staymens light up the whole flower with a glow that is simply indescribable and which suggests the name "Crown of Gold." Delicate carmine pencilings on the edges of a few central petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best peonies in cultivation. Each \$1.00.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—The finest white peony in existence of its season which is early. The most popular white peony that we grow. Large high built flowers on long stiff stems. Purest white with the inner petals slightly tipped with carmine. Generally in bloom for Decoration Day. Each 60c.

MARIE LEMOINE—Very late. Enormous flowers, often eight or ten inches in diameter. Undoubtedly Calot's masterpiece. The gigantic pure ivory-white bloom come very late on stout, erect stems that stand well above the foliage. We cannot recommend this variety too highly and no peony collection is complete without it. Each 75c.

Un-named Red, White and Pink Peonies

Very nice. We can furnish them in separate colors at 50c each, \$1.25 for 3, or \$4.50 per dozen.

SUMMER BLOOMING BULBS.

We are listing under the above head plants that have to be taken up each fall and put in the cellar. The gorgeous display and the tropical appearance that they give to the home will amply repay this little trouble. What home is complete without its bed of Cannas, its bed of beautiful bright colored and cheering Dahlias and the magnificent Gladiola with its spikes of indescribable flowers?

CANNAS

The finest of all bedding plants. Their tropical appearance is unsurpassed. In bloom throughout the summer until frost. We offer a very choice collection in many different heights, in the green and bronze and in a wide range of colors of flowers. Plant about 18 inches apart each way in soil that is mixed about one-fourth with well rotted black manure. Give plenty of cultivation and water. Liquid manure applied from time to time during the summer helps the size and beauty of both stock and flower. The heights of the Cannas are given following the name so that you can properly arrange them in your bed. An eight foot circular bed planted eighteen inches apart will require 19 plants, a ten foot bed 37 and a twelve foot bed, 61 plants. Plant very shallow when the soil is warm and do not give very much water for the first two weeks until they begin to grow.

Price of all Cannas we list: 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$18.00 per 100. Postpaid.

BUTTERCUP—3 feet. Bright buttercup yellow. Very pretty.

BLACK PRINCE—Bronze foliage with maroon flowers. Five feet.

GLADIATOR—5 feet. One of the very finest Cannas. Flowers bright yellow, spotted with red. A strong sturdy grower.

INDIANA—6 feet. Glistening golden-orange flowers penciled with deep rose. Single flowers often 7 inches in diameter.

KING HUMBERT—4 feet. The finest Cannas with bronze foliage. We cannot recommend it too highly. Flowers are bright orange-scarlet streaked with crimson. Very effective used alone in large beds.

PENNSYLVANIA—Intense pure red flowers. Often seven inches across. Six feet high.

UNCLE SAM—7 feet. The most stately of all the Cannas. Very free blooming. Beautiful orange-scarlet flowers. One of the best.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL—5 feet. The largest flowering Canna yet introduced. Its magnificent vivid scarlet flowers are very striking.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is one of the most showy flowers we have and is increasing in popularity each year. Of easiest culture, requiring only good rich warm soil and an abundance of cultivation. They bloom from July till frost. Be moderate in the use of water and manure. Plant the tubers about four inches deep when the ground has become warm and about 3 feet apart each way. After the frost has killed the tops, the tubers should be carefully dug and after soil that adheres to them has become dry should be placed in a box in a cellar. It is best to store them in dry sand or leaves or at least to place a covering over the box to stop evaporation of moisture and to give double protection from frost. The Cactus Dahlias have long twisted petals the Decorative broad flat petals and are quite regular, the Peony Flowered have very irregular curved and twisted petals and are odd and beautiful while the Show Dahlias are round and full to the center. All prices are post-paid.

CORNUCOPIA, (Cactus).—Very fine, deep red. Large flowers and free blooming. 3 feet. 25c each.

JUGAND, (Cactus).—Pure white, stems long and splendid for cutting. 3 feet. 25c each.

CORONA, (Decorative).—A miniature double white form and wonderful in its freedom of bloom. Also called the carnation dahlia as it resembles this flower in size and form. 3 feet. Each 35c.

JACK ROSE—Beautiful dark red, resembling the famous Jack Rose in shape and color. (Decorative). 4 feet. Each 25c.

LYNDHURST, (Decorative).—Bright vermilion and free bloomer. 4 feet. Each 25c.

SOUVENIR DOUZON, (Decorative).—An immense flower and one of the very largest dahlias in cultivation. Beautiful shaded red. Each 35c.

MRS. HARTONG—Large and exquisite form. Light fawn suffused with pink. (Decorative). 5 feet. Each 25c.

DUKE HENRY, (Peony Flowered).—Very brilliant red with large broad petals. Free bloomer. 35c each. 4 feet.

DR. H. H. RUSBY, (Peony Flowered).—Bright lemon flowers of large size produced in profusion constantly. The plant is vigorous and healthy and an early bloomer. Each 35c. 5 feet.

PHENOMINE, (Peony Flowered).—Rich cream pink. An excellent cutting variety. 4 feet. Each 35c.

A. D. LAVONI, (Show).—Delicate pink. Well formed flowers with long stems. 3 feet. Each 25c.

MRS. BAGGE, (Show).—A beautiful Dahlia in both form and color. Old rose. Flowers large and full with long stems. 3 feet. Each 25c.

QUEEN OF YELLOW, (Show).—Fine clear yellow. An early and very prolific bloomer. 3 feet. Each 25c.

ROBERT BROOMFIELD, (Show).—One of the finest whites. 4 feet. Each 25c.

GLADIOLI

The Gladioli is rapidly becoming the most popular of the summer flowering bulbs. Very easy to grow in any good garden soil. Plant about May 1st, and about 6 inches deep. They should be placed about 6 inches apart in the row and for a succession of bloom, plant every ten days to two weeks. The bulbs will keep dormant in cool cellar. We list only No. 1 size bulbs.

All Prices Are Postpaid

AMERICA—The standard commercial pink. Beautiful. More flowers are open on this variety at one time than on any other we know. 15c each.

AUGUSTA—The leading florists white. Blue anthers. 15c each.

BRENCHLEYENSIS—Intense vermillion-scarlet. 15c each.

CANARY BIRD—Fine lemon yellow, strong spikes. 30c each.

HALLEY—Salmon pink. A most beautiful flower. 15c each.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Lovely light salmon pink, lower petal with conspicuous blotch of rich blood red, the showiest of all *Gladiolus*. 30c each.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Vivid scarlet, long spikes. Extremely large flowers and very desirable. 15c each.

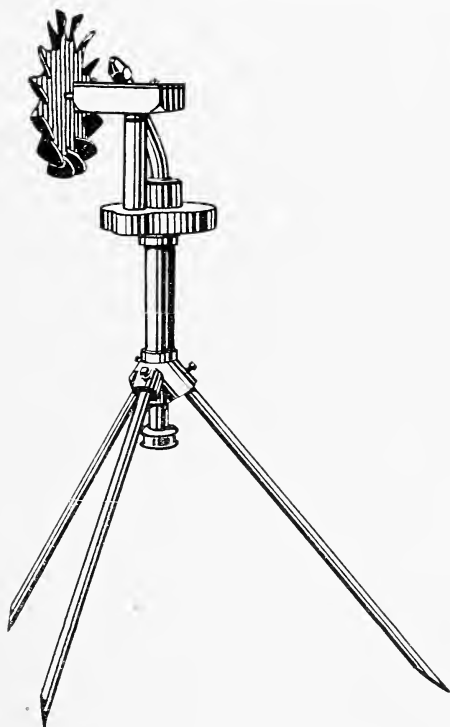
PRINCEPS—The very finest for cutting as it lasts so well. Rich bright scarlet with pure white blotches. 20c each.

NOTE—The 15c varieties are \$1.50 per dozen, or \$10.00 per 100; the 20c kinds are \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100; and the 30c varieties are just double the 15c sorts.

Double Rotary Lawn and Garden Sprinkler

COVERS A SEVENTY-FIVE FOOT DIAMETER AT ONE PLACING

In our estimation, the greatest invention in sprinklers ever placed on the market. With this marvelous sprinkler, the drudgery of properly watering the large lawn, home orchard and garden has vanished. You know how sickening it is after all your hard work of packing around a hose to see your lawn and garden gradually dry out because you haven't time to move the little toy sprinklers every hour or so. The Double Rotary sprinkles evenly just like rain, over a diameter of seventy-five feet when attached to ordinary city water pressure. We thoroughly tried these last summer and cannot recommend them too highly to our customers. In fact we do not know how we would manage to get along without them. Think of watering an acre of ground with only twelve moves of the sprinkler, and then only to move once every twelve hours, if you wish to thoroughly soak the ground. The Double Rotary throws out an inch and a quarter of water, absolutely even over a radius of seventy-five feet, in twelve hours. Think of the advantage of watering at night as well as day, every hour of the twenty-four with little or no trouble, during the hot dry weather. This is the way we did last summer. One sprinkler will easily handle from one to two acres during the most drying weather. Just the thing for the lawn, small fruit garden or for vegetables of any kind.



Jupiter Double Rotary Sprinkler

Its Action—When in operation the water stream coming through the Rotary Nozzle Joint strikes the Rotary Wheel. This wheel turns rapidly cutting water into drops like rain, and at the same time this turning wheel actuates the drive shaft, causing the sprinkler to rotate in a complete circle, thus the water stream, by this mechanical means breaks itself evenly and uniformly over the entire area covered. The hose connection is fitted to take regular garden hose.

Mechanism—Worm-drive; all gears are in closed and run in oil. Very little chance for wear, but if through an accident or long use, you should need new parts, we can furnish cheaply and they are easily installed.

Cost—The cheapest satisfactory sprinkling system on the market. Compare the little cost of the Double Rotary to the hundred of dollars it costs to place an overhead system of irrigation with pipes that are always more or less in the way.

OUR OFFER—Send us the price of the Sprinkler and use it ten days and if it is not all we claim, or if you are not satisfied with your purchase, return the Sprinkler in good condition and your money will be promptly refunded. Could we make a fairer offer?

Thousands of Satisfied Users—Leading Golf Clubs, Park Boards, Cemeteries, Market Gardeners, besides a host of folks with large and small home grounds.

A Big Advantage—Night is much better time to irrigate and the pressure is always good. Let your Double Rotary water a space of seventy-five feet in diameter while you sleep. If you do not care to water a space this large, just turn water partly on.

Price \$12.50 Prepaid. See our offer on Garden Hose on Page 22.

“It pays to plant Everbearing Strawberries even if you are not permanently located.”

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OFFER 3. SMALL FRUIT: 6 Concord Grape, 2 Niagara Grape, 6 Large Red Currants, 6 Large Gooseberries, all for only \$3.85 prepaid.

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OFFER 8. HARDY PERENNIALS: 4 Beautiful Iris, all different, 2 Achillea, the Pearl, 2 beautiful double hardy Hollyhock, all for only \$1.00 prepaid.

We shall greatly appreciate having you send us the names of friends or others that you believe would be interested in our Catalogue or these Special Combination Offers, people that have new homes especially. Your name will not be mentioned to them in any way unless you request. Give them your catalogue if you prefer and we shall be glad to send you another.

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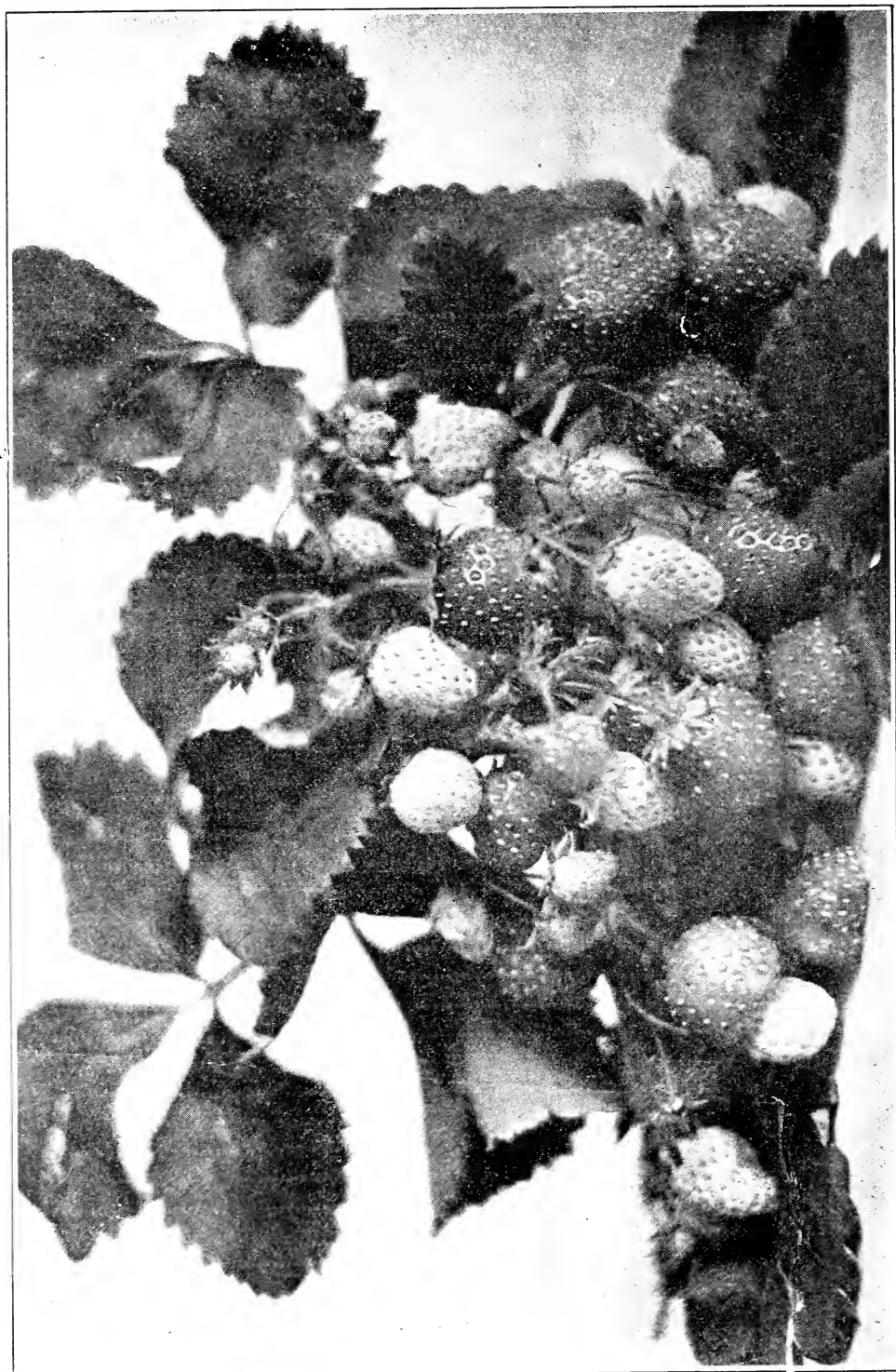
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Progressive Everbearing Strawberries, produced by the Hutchinson Strain of Plants. Photographed October 7, 1919.